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# EUROPE.

## DETAILS OF THE "AFRICA'S" NEWS.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

**Garibaldi on the Condition of the "Sick Man"—The Duty of England, France, and Russia.**

CAPRERA, December 18.—That I love England with the affection of a son you cannot doubt, and that it is ever the desire of my heart to see her in the first rank among the nations is equally certain; but to caress the errors of her ministers—to that I cannot lend myself. I repeat, therefore, to your statesmen that which I have stated to our own:—Do well, and you will receive praise; but to lavish praise on those who do evil is servile adulation, and I never flatter. In the war of giants waged by England against the First Emperor I search in the pages of those histories of your country which narrate it for one single expression of condemnation at the expenditure of millions of lives and millions of money, sacrificed to combat one despotism indeed, but certainly to sustain another not less exacting.

Who, however, on the other hand, will not confess, with me, that the services rendered by England to the cause of human progress have been immense? And I in particular bear testimony to the benefits received from you by Italy in 1860, without which we should not now be existing in the embrace of every member of the Italian family. But when I see the Government of this, my adopted country, allied with Austria and with Turkey, I must tell you the truth namely, that I inhale the fumes of a chanel house, which all the national vitality may be unable to dispel, if Great Britain places herself in contact with these dead corpses. I would rather see her using her power and her influence to support these oppressed nationalities at present going to decay in the putrid atmosphere of despotism, but who, remaining constant to their desire of purifying themselves, must certainly rise one day or another to their natural places in the fraternity of free nations.

Let us leave Austria, whose Emperor ought to receive the fate of his brother Emperor of Mexico, and which exists only through the dissensions of the nationalities checkmating each other's efforts towards emancipation.

Let us travel to Turkey, cosmopolitan as I am, and a believer in that God who desires not factions and discords, but, on the contrary, that men should love each other as brethren (which fraternization can only be possible, however, when we send the Dervish to the spade and the Roman priest to the mattock). Believing fully all this, I can make no difference between the natives of the plains of Tartary and my countrymen born on the sunny hills of Rome.

But have you any idea what this despotism of the Turks protested against by you really is? I will give you an example.

One day, in the port of Oliveira, in the island of Mitylene, I inquired of a Greek peasant the reason why he did not gather up the olives, instead of permitting them to perish on the ground. "Because," he answered, "the Pacha buys up all the olives, and we are compelled to deliver them to him at such a low price that it would not pay the expense of gathering them in."

Behold how the interest of this poor remnant of Christians is neglected in temporal matters; and for the rest, for all that concerns the prostitution of the body and of the soul, how am I to relate it to you, who have so kind a heart, and who have a son and daughter? It is most horrible. And if I do not speak of it, oh! forgive me: it is for the sake of decency, and from the respect which I owe you, that I cannot detail to you such brutalities.

Well, now, I have laid before you the condition of the Christians under Islam, and Britain—the classic ground of human rights, the protectress of the oppressed, the emancipatress of the slave, persists in upholding these fruits of a despotism the most inhuman and the most monstrous.

In 1827 England, France, and Russia, in one of those outbursts of generosity which God sometimes excites in great minds, accomplished one of those facts which in the history of nations are followed by universal gratitude. Let them complete the sublime task; let them spare to humanity a fresh torrent of blood, and they will receive from her a thousand benedictions.

G. GARIBALDI.

### GERMAN RECONSTRUCTION.

**Bases of the Constitution of the New Northern Confederation.**

The precise text of the Constitution for the North German Confederation, approved by the Prussian Government and now under examination by the Conference of Deputies in Berlin, has not yet been published. The following is believed to be a more correct, as is also a more detailed, summary than has yet appeared:—

The draft consists of thirteen sections, divided into sixty-nine or seventy paragraphs. The first division sets forth what is to be considered federal territory; the second contains definitions of the legislative power in the confederation; the third treats of, the federal council; section four settles the position of the presiding power; section five treats of the parliament; sections six to ten of the competence appertaining to the legislative power; the eleventh contains the important clauses as to the federal army; and section twelve refers to the settlement of differences between members of the confederation. The last section holds forth a prospect of the regulation of relations with the South German States.

The federal territory embraces the States of the Governments known to belong to the North German Confederation, with those parts of Hesse lying north of the Main. Subjects of any of these States are to have equal rights with natives in all other federal States.

The federal Legislature consists of the Federal Council and the Parliament, having under its jurisdiction, as common affairs of the North German Confederation, customs, commercial legislation, coinage, weights and measures, banks, regulations as to native rights, and right of settlement, etc., patents for inventions, protection of German trade, railway, postal and telegraph systems, river navigation, the code of civil process, laws relating to bills of exchange and commerce.

The Prussian Crown occupies the presidency, which represents the confederation abroad, besides upon war and peace, concludes treaties and appoints ambassadors. A Federal Chancellor, appointed by the presiding power, takes the chair at the Federal Council. The Council and the Parliament meet yearly. The Parliament is chosen by general direct election, and possesses the right of initiative within the competence of Federal legislation: it votes by majority. Its members may not be prosecuted for statements made in their quality of representatives. Officials in the service in one of the Federal States are ineligible. The members do not receive any pecuniary allowance. The Federal presiding power has to see to the execution of the federal laws, and may compel refractory members by execution to fulfil their duties.

The States of the Confederation form one customs territory, but the Hanse Towns are permitted to remain outside the customs line as free ports. Legislation as to the collective customs system lies within the province of the Confederation; the revenue from the customs goes into the Federal Treasury, and, together with the returns from the postal and telegraph systems, will be applied to meet common expenses. So far as possible in the interest of the defense of the country or of general traffic, the railway system will be subject to Federal legislation, and the postal and telegraph systems be organized as a homogeneous means of intercourse throughout the entire territory of the North German Confederation. Officials bind themselves in their oaths of service to obedience towards the presiding officer. The chief administrative officials will be appointed by the presiding power.

The war navy of the North Sea and the Baltic is under the chief command of Prussia. The organization, appointment of officers, and officials proceeds from the presiding power. Kiel Bay and the Bay of Jahdo are Federal war ports. Normal estimates for the establishment and maintenance of the fleet will be agreed upon with the Parliament, and the expenses defrayed by the members of the confederacy in proportion to population. The seaboard population is subject to conscription for naval service; but, on the other hand, freed from service in the land army.

The mercantile ships of all the North German States form a homogeneous federal marine, and carry a common flag (black, white, and red). Ships' papers will be made out by the Federal authorities.

The Consulate system is subject to the Confederation; the present Consulates will, however, continue to subsist until the organization of Federal Consulates is completed.

The general conscription is extended to the whole North German Confederation, and the peace strength of the Federal army settled at one per cent. of the population.

Prussian military legislation is introduced in all States of the Confederation.

### THE OPERA HOUSE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

**Return of Mr. Lee from Chicago.**

The great Crosby Opera House lottery is at length finally wound up, and the fortunate and worthy holder of ticket No. 58,600 has sold his "elephant," and is once more in his secluded home, two hundred thousand dollars richer for his investment of five dollars, so indifferently made last August. Contrary to the general belief created by his humorous letter to his brother-in-law, Mr. Lee visited Chicago himself the latter part of last week, being persuaded to make the visit by an agent of Crosby's, who went over to Prairie du Rocher for that purpose. On arriving in Chicago, Mr. Lee was the "observed of all observers," being beset and pestered by all sorts of people, from little boys who gaped at him as he walked the streets, and sharpers of every hue, to ambitious spinsters who, notwithstanding the publication of Mr. Lee's letter announcing to the world that he had a sick wife at home that he prized more than all the Opera Houses that were ever built, entertained vague hopes of obtaining an interest, direct or indirect, in the cash value of 58,600. As might be expected, Mr. Lee received innumerable offers for the purchase of the Opera House, propositions and schemes in endless variety were hourly submitted to him. When at his hotel visitors called without end, and go where he would, some purely disinterested party was sure to pounce upon the unfortunate gentleman with some proposition different from any offered before, or with some affectionate suggestion as to the course he ought to pursue.

It was impossible to enjoy the moment's quietness or seclusion. All the sporting fraternity of Chicago, which apparently embraces two-thirds of the male population of that famed city, were on the alert. The fact that the winner of the great prize was in town spread through town as if on the "wings of the wind." "The fame thereof was noised abroad," and the people were agog to see the wonder. Now, all this was not a little perplexing to the quiet, common-sense miller from a country village, and he very soon was sick of the city, and anxious to dispose of his prize almost at any price, and breathe the air of the country and honesty again, and hence when Mr. Crosby called on him and offered in plain terms $200,000 cash down for his claims on the splendid building, represented by a slip of paper bearing the magic number, 58,600, he concluded to accept the proposition. In a few minutes the necessary papers were made out and signed, the money handed over to Mr. Lee, and the Opera House was sold.

Having thus disposed of his bargain, the next thing was to get home, and notwithstanding all the perils unavoidably surrounding a man with two hundred thousand dollars in his pocket in Chicago, Mr. Lee effected a masterly retreat, and arrived safe and sound in St. Louis, and deposited the funds in the Boatmen's Saving Institution, on Main street.

The announcement of the actual amount received for the Opera House will no doubt surprise not a few of our readers. It was the general belief that the house represented a cash value of nearly half a million, and it seems impossible to avoid concluding that it was worth considerably more than the amount paid to Mr. Lee; yet we can well understand the circumstances which induced him to close the matter up, and accept two hundred thousand dollars in hard cash.

It is positively delightful to realize in thus chronicling the final scene in the great raffle that the prize has fallen into the hands of a worthy and respected man, who, no doubt, will spend the great fortune in a sober and sensible way.

Dame Fortune has certainly vindicated her character for caprice and uncertainty. When the tickets were selling we heard of various individuals who adopted all sorts of magical methods to hit on the lucky number, sought the aid of fortune tellers, canvassed the stars, and the dreams of the night, and then actually succeeded in many cases, in getting the very number so mysteriously pointed out. But of what avail? A middle-aged practical miller, in a country town, sends a letter, ordering one ticket, without mentioning even any number in particular, and as a reward for his indifference he pockets $200,000.—*St. Louis Repub. 30th ult.*

### An Active Volcano in the Moon.

A volcano in the moon is said to be in an active state. The crater called Linne, on the Mare Serenitatis, was noticed by an astronomer at Athens, a M. Schmidt, during the months of October and November, to be obscured. English photographs taken during the same time show the crater very faintly marked. The same darkness was observed on this spot by the eminent astronomer Schroeter in November, 1788. The London *Spectator* says:—"The impression is that an eruption is going on, but if so, must not the moon have an atmosphere? Could combustion take place without oxygen? Would the smoke—the carbonic acid gas—rise without some heavier gas, like atmospheric air, to rise in?"

**Present Condition of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.**—On the 31st of December last the Mont Cenis tunnel had been excavated to the extent of 6374 metres, being 2424 on the Modane or French side, and 3940 on the side of Bardonneche. Of these 6374 metres, 1025 were excavated in 1866. The whole length of the tunnel is estimated at 12,220 metres, so that the work is more than half done.

**Death at a Ball.**—The *Europe* of Frankfort announces the sudden death of Madame de Teschenberg, wife of the principal editor of the Vienna *Gazette*. She had just supped gaily at a ball, and was about to depart when, a waltz striking up, she told her husband she would take three turns before going. But after the first turn she requested her partner to stop, and almost immediately expired.

**Viceregal State in Ireland.**—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland keeps up the state due to his viceregal position, the Marchioness never goes out, even when shopping, without four horses to the carriage, and two outriders.

**The Borghese Palace.**—The Borghese palace, in Rome, took fire a few days ago, and three rooms were destroyed, but the conflagration was fortunately stopped before it approached the gallery and other art treasures.

—A Richmond paper announces that Major Rogers is attempting the life of General Mosoby. During the war a number of similar attempts were made.

# WASHINGTON.

### The National Finances.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The following table shows the gold receipts from importations for the week ending January 26, 1867, as compared with those of this week:—

| | This Week. | Last Week. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $2 399,962 88 | $2,360,740 39 |
| Boston | 253,582 18 | 169,810 99 |
| Philadelphia | 53,684 25 | 172,674 61 |
| Baltimore | 49,688 42 | 128,604 01 |
| New Orleans, from Jan. 12 to Jan. 19 | 144 590 99 | 129 904 78 |

### Late Financial Legislation.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The uncertainty prevailing in all quarters throughout the country regarding the financial legislation contemplated by Congress, is beginning to make itself felt in both branches very strongly. Probably the business of the country would receive material benefit if it could be positively known that all the efforts of Congress are likely to result in leaving matters just as they are at present. I do not hesitate to say that the prospect of the final passage of the Tariff, Tax, and Bank bills is so remote that they may be practically considered failures.

Even at this day the Tariff bill is being so heavily laden with objectionable features as to seriously jeopardize all chance of its success. The Tax bill, when reported, will recommend but a very slight reduction in taxation, because of the fact that a high tariff is being perfected, and that the receipts, owing to the falling off in business, are now considerably below estimates. The Bank bill has been so long hanging in the House that circumstances and events have changed some features that were practicable months ago into impracticable features now. The question of a continued contraction of the currency is also receiving much attention, though no direct proposition to interfere with the present rate is yet regularly before either house. It is quite likely, however, that during the coming week this question will be brought before the House of Representatives for direct action.

It is confidently asserted that there is a majority in the House against a further contraction of greenback legal-tenders. But should such a measure pass, it would still have to run the gauntlet of the Senate Finance Committee, which is known to be against interfering with the present rate, and it is not at all certain that the Senate itself would not sustain its committee. In view of the consideration of these various matters, a very large number of the business men of the country are now in Washington. I learn that a considerable number of bankers are also coming here next week, to be heard before the Financial Committees with reference to measures bearing upon their interests.—*New York Times.*

### The Tariff Bill.

The Tariff bill passed the Senate last night by the decisive vote of 27 to 10, all the Democrats present but two voting against it. These were Messrs. Johnson and McDougall. We congratulate the country on this result, achieved much earlier in the session than was expected, especially as the Senate amendments to the bill have been generally for the increased protection of American industry. Yesterday, in day and evening session, it received important changes. The duty on cast-iron pipe was raised to 1½ cents per pound; on files over ten inches in length to 8 cents per pound.

After considerable debate the duty on woollen cloths was placed at 45 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. ad valorem, with proportionate increase on different grades. The drawback on articles used in ships was amended so as not to apply to steam vessels, and an amendment excluding the drawback from sailing vessels was rejected. Animals imported for breeding were placed on the free list. A motion to reduce the duty on coffee to 3 cents per pound was disagreed to, and also one to reduce the duty on printing paper to 15 per cent. The bill is not the best that might be framed, but is, perhaps, as good as we could hope to see passed. Now let the House go promptly to work and do its share towards protection to American industry.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### Meeting of the Southern Republican Association—A National Convention to Urge the Impeachment of the President Proposed.

At a meeting of the Southern Republican Association, held at their rooms on F street, on Wednesday evening, Governor Hamilton of Texas presiding, the subject of benefiting the loyalists of the Southern States in the speediest manner was under discussion. The various representatives of the States, to the number of twenty, took part in the discussion, the main point being upon the calling of a National Convention, to meet in Washington on or about the 4th of March next, to represent the loyal spirit of the impeachment party, and thereby instruct the Fortieth Congress that it is the will of the nation that Andrew Johnson should be impeached, as the only hope of the Southern States for speedy reconstruction.

Pending the adoption of the resolution to further this measure, it was elicited from the various speakers that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the Hon. Mr. Boutwell, and Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, who had been consulted, were friends of this movement, especially the former. The members of the association were fully satisfied that the South had nothing to hope from the present Congress, and that it was useless to petition or beg of a body that had been so derelict in duty to their friends. They were weak-kneed, and unless something was done to frighten the next Congress into definite action, nothing could possibly be hoped for.

The only question was whether the force should be concentrated on reconstruction or impeachment, and it was the unanimous expression of the meeting that impeachment was the strong point of the loyalists. While the various Representatives of the Northern States were undoubtedly their professed friends, they had taken every step to discover the spirit of the present Congress upon the subject, and were satisfied, beyond a doubt, that nothing more could be done with the matter. They were tired of waiting and begging. The time had come for manifest action. New York bankers had lobbyists at the Capitol every day, pleading with members of Congress to drop the subject of impeachment for the financial welfare of the country. The members of the Association had done all in their power to counteract this influence, but wealth was more potent than right.

One of the gentlemen announced that he had yesterday obtained very important information desired by Mr. Ashley, and he hoped every member of the Association would be as active as the Committee had been in strengthening the hands of the Chairman of the Impeachment Committee. Another measure in connection with the subject of impeachment was to urge Congress to demand why the confiscation of property in the South had not been carried on according to the tenor of the resolution passed in 1862. The final triumph of the loyal South was at hand if President Johnson could be impeached. One thing was certain, the Thirty-ninth Congress had the honor of inaugurating this movement.

It remained for the Fortieth Congress to carry it out; and if this was not done, they would brand themselves before the world as a set of poltroons and fools forever. The last and the surest hope would be in the assembling of a National Convention, composed of delegates from the East and West, the North and the South, and let them declare, under the shadow of the Capitol, and within hearing of Congress, that it is the will of the people that the President should be impeached at once; and, unless the convention met, there was but little hope of ever gaining that recognition which had been so long denied, and that recognition could come alone through impeachment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

# THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

### The Semi-Annual Commencement This Morning.

This morning the semi-annual commencement of the Girls' High and Normal School was held in the school building, on Sergeant street, between Ninth and Tenth. It was found necessary to hold the exercises there, because an appropriate hall could not be obtained for the purpose. The programme of the exercises observed was as follows:—

Prayer—By the Rev. O S Wylie.
Reading of the Scriptures.
Chant—Venite Exultemus.
Essay—"Bells," composed by Miss Ellie E. Clay, read by Miss Anna J. Kohler.
Recitation—"The Life Boat," Miss Clara R Elliott
Music—Song by Concone, with solo obligato composed by Professor C. Everest for Miss Allie Blakely
Essay—"Harvest," composed and read by Miss Jeannie W. Wylie
Recitation—"The Lost Heir," Miss Alice B Franklin.
Music—"Hope Brightly Beams," from *Lucia di Lammermoor*.
Essay—"Meteors," composed by Miss Lydia M. Watson, read by Miss Emily L. Abbett.
Music—"The Vale of Rest," from Meyerbeer's opera of *The Huguenots*, Miss Clara R Elliott
Essay—"My Travels" composed by Miss Beulah H. Hinchman, read by Miss Lizzie S. Kelly
Recitation—"The Loved not Lost," Miss Allie Blakely.
Music—"Anvil Chorus," from *Trovatore*.
Recitation—"Fra Giacomo," Miss Emma Miller.
Music—"Thou Everywhere," Lachner, by Miss Allie Blakely.

DELIVERY OF DIPLOMAS.

Music—"I'm a Merry Laughing Girl."
Essay—"Outward Bound," composed by Miss Bessie Smith, read by Miss Ellie A. Miller.
Music—Away! Away!

DRAWING ON THE BOARDS.

Snow Scene—Miss Beulah H. Hinchman.
Flowers No. 1—Miss Emma M. Gaskill.
Flowers No. 2—Miss Annie E. Fussell.
Eagle—Miss Bessie W. Connell.

After the opening prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wylie, of the Scriptures were read by the graduating class with very good effect.

The chant, "Venite Exultemus," was sung by the graduating and senior classes beautifully, and, under the able leadership of Professor C. Everest, was quite a success.

Miss Anna J. Kohler's delivery of the essay on "Bells" was quite effective. Her delivery is free and unembarrassed, and she has a very good voice. Her elocution was very much admired. The essay itself was very creditably written, and quite graphic in its descriptions.

"The Life Boat" was recited by Miss Elliott in a very thrilling manner.

We must call particular attention to the beautiful rendering of the solo obligato by Miss Allie Blakely. This young lady has a voice that for sweetness and compass is hardly ever excelled, even by our most popular artists. All she lacks is confidence and a little more power, to render her a first-class vocalist.

The essay on "Harvest," which was composed and read by Miss Jeannie W. Wylie, was descriptive of agricultural pursuits and of the bounties of Providence.

A comical recitation by Miss Franklin, of the wailings of an Irish mother searching after her lost boy, was exceedingly amusing, and kept the audience in a perpetual burst of laughter.

"Hope Brightly Beams," a selection from the opera of *Lucia di Lammermoor*, was given with a very good effect, the graduating and senior classes participating.

The essay on Meteors opened with a description of the heavenly bodies. It then described various meteoric exhibitions that have been recorded in history, and also the theories that have been advanced for their origin and destination.

The "Vale of Rest," from the opera of the *Huguenots*, was sung by Miss Clara R. Elliott with great power of expression and considerable pathos. Although her voice is not so sweet and musical as that of Miss Blakely, it has considerably more power.

The essay on "My Travels," read by Miss Kelly, is descriptive of a journeying through the storied lands of the Old World. It is written in an imaginative style, and abounds in apropos quotations from the poets. It was delivered in very good style, and was well received.

The recital of "The loved and not loved," by Miss Blakely, was followed by a most delightful rendering of the Anvil Chorus, from the opera of *Il Trovatore*.

The recitative, Fra Giacomo, by Miss Miller, was a descriptive piece of the sorrows and unrequited love of a man of strongly passionate nature, who, in his despair, takes the crook and becomes a monk. He meets the lady who has betrayed him at the confessional, and kills both her and himself. It was delivered in a very thrilling manner.

"Thou Everywhere" was sung by Miss Blakely in a most artistic and able manner. After which, Mr. Fetters, the principal, delivered the diplomas to the graduating class.

| | AVERAGE. | | AVERAGE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jennie W. Wylie | 98·1 | Emma B. Trinkle | 89·6 |
| Beulah H. Hinchman | 97·3 | Tamzen C. Smith | 88·7 |
| Emma D. Miller | 96·2 | Clara Stauffer | 88·3 |
| Ella E. Clay | 95·6 | Mary S. Scott | 88·1 |
| Emma M. Gaskill | 95·1 | Anna Thayer | 88·0 |
| Clara S. Beale | 94·9 | Augusta Pierson | 87·6 |
| Lydia M. Watson | 94·2 | Emily L. Abbett | 87·6 |
| Annie J. Kohler | 93·8 | Fanny J. Barbe | 87·3 |
| E. Allie Blakeley | 92·5 | Clara R. Elliott | 86·9 |
| Lizzie S. Kelley | 92·0 | Mary A. Ellis | 86·8 |
| Bessie Smith | 92·1 | Agnes E. O'Harra | 86·7 |
| Mary R. Culin | 91·6 | Ida R Betton | 86·4 |
| Ellie A. Miller | 91·5 | Alice R. Franklin | 84·9 |
| Lizzie T. Janney | 91·4 | Chrissy Hollenback | 84·3 |
| Anna E. Fussell | 90·2 | Agnes Gibson | 84·1 |
| Maggie S. Cavanaugh | 89·2 | *Tillie Scott | |
| Lizzie R Marrison | 89·1 | *Bessie W. Connell | |

* Sickness prevented these two ladies from attending the examination.

The following are the names of the ladies who obtained the highest recitation average during the term:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. E Geiselman, Sec. C | 99·9 | S. R. Mitchell, Sec. D | 99·6 |
| J. W. Wylie, Sec. A | 99·8 | L. Young, Sec. F | 99·0 |
| L. W. Dickson, Sec. B | 99·8 | L. C. Bower, Sec. E | 98·4 |

DISTINGUISHED.

SECTION A

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jennie W. Wylie | 98·1 | E. Allie Blakeley | 92·5 |
| Beulah K. Hinchman | 97·3 | Lizzie S. Kelley | 92·1 |
| Emma D. Miller | 96·2 | Bessie Smith | 92·0 |
| Ellie E. Clay | 95·6 | Mary R. Culin | 91·6 |
| Emma M. Gaskill | 95·1 | Ellie A. Miller | 91·5 |
| Clara S. Beal | 94·9 | Lizzie T. Janney | 91·4 |
| Lydia M. Watson | 94·2 | Anna C. Fussell | 90·2 |
| Anna J. Kohler | 93·8 | | |

SECTION B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lizzie W. Dickson | 96·6 | Mary W. Stevens | 91·2 |
| Maggie S Prichard | 96·0 | Sallie D. Burke | 90·3 |
| Fannie Bean | 94·2 | Sophie Stagg | 90·0 |
| Annie R. Krewson | 91·5 | | |

SECTION C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Emma E Geiselman | 98·2 | Anna D. Mallert | 92·6 |
| Mary E. Hall | 94·3 | Mary E. Hutchinson | 91·3 |
| Mary A. Manly | 93·5 | Lizzie Arnold | 90·4 |
| Mary D. Eldredge | 93·5 | | |

SECTION D.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ella T. Demuth | 97·4 | Mary Polsz | 92·8 |
| Susie R. Mitchell | 96·9 | Emma L Somers | 92·6 |
| Mary Kramer | 96·2 | Kate Craig | 92·6 |
| Lizzie McDuffee | 95·6 | Anna B. Lloyd | 92·4 |
| Jennie C. Piper | 94·5 | Marie E. Van Hook | 91·9 |
| Annie Murray | 94·5 | Annie Randall | 91·8 |
| Annie Bean | 94·5 | Sophie Muhr | 90·8 |
| Minnie R. Wylie | 94·1 | Lavina McDermond | 90·7 |
| Mary S. Little | 93·4 | Lidie E. Hewitt | 90·6 |
| Linda M. Taylor | 92·9 | Annie Lukens | 90·5 |

SECTION E.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lidie C. Bower | 97·7 | Fannie Abeles | 92·5 |
| Laura Dales | 93·5 | Siddie R. Potter | 91·5 |
| Anna D. Wint | 93·3 | Emma Hulton | 90·2 |
| Mary M. Harper | 92·8 | | |

SECTION F.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louise Young | 97·8 | Susie S. Hanly | 92·4 |
| Fannie H. Wyeth | 97·5 | Miriam C. Hawkins | 91·9 |
| M. Elizabeth Durborow | 97·2 | Lottie C. Murphy | 91·7 |
| Annie R. Kemble | 96·5 | Mary A. De Sanno | 91·7 |
| Annie D. Parker | 95·7 | Nellie T. Keen | 91·5 |
| Annie W. Siddall | 93·4 | Anna M. Everman | 91·2 |
| Julia A. Dunn | 93·3 | Lillian R. Comly | 91·2 |
| Mary A. Miller | 92·9 | Jeannie Cherry | 91·1 |
| Mattie E. Canders | 92·8 | Laura R Gault | 90·6 |

The essay of "Outward Bound" was the valedictory of the class; it was read by Miss Miller in a very affecting manner. It commenced with an imaginative sketch of a vessel that is outward bound from home, and describes her as she sails peacefully onward for a time, passing rocks and shoals in safety, and passing also what were once stately vessels like herself.

It then describes the sudden storm that springs up, and lashing the ocean into fury with the devoted ship, as if it were but a feather. Then applying it to every day life in struggling with the sea of life. The essay is written to apply to this class that is just leaving school to enter upon the voyage of life. The closing of the address was very beautiful, as follows:—

"The curtain which divides our girlhood and womanhood is partly lifted, and as the mists of the future loom before us we peer eagerly outward and cry, 'O life, O beyond, art thou firm? art thou sweet?' but there is no answering echo. Our future is in our own hands. If we follow the command, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it" with all thy might our future will be bright and hopeful. We should not look forward with darkened vision, and say with repining voices, ours is such a weary, common-place life, but should remember that each life has its prose translation as well as an ideal meaning."

After the delivery of the valedictory, the beautiful song of "Away, Away," was given. Mr. Fetter, the Principal of the School, delivered his farewell address to the graduating class. It was a thing well conceived, and feelingly delivered. The following is the address:—

Young Ladies:—The bond which has connected you together as classmates, and which has been strengthened by the elevating and refining influences of mutual intercourse and friendly association, is about to be severed. Your school life, that happy period of your existence, is about to terminate with most, perhaps all of you; and you will enter the busy world, to assume its duties and responsibilities.

May the armor which you have woven here for the great battle of life, shield you from the temptations and allurements incident to human nature; may the instruction received here fit you to ornament and illume the sphere in life which it may be your lot to fill; may education, morality, and religion receive a powerful stimulus from the influence you may exert upon society.

Most of you desire to teach. In assuming this important responsibility, always remember your accountability. Do not forget that you are an agent of the Great Teacher, and that He will require of you a strict account of your stewardship. Go to Him for the assistance you constantly need. He can instruct you how to instruct. You need much of His spirit to guide and direct you in any of the walks in life. In all your efforts, strive to practise "that which is lovely and of good report," and you will accomplish much good in the world. Your teaching and influence will be felt long after your work is done.

Go, young ladies, to your respective callings with cheerfulness and hope; you bear with you the kindest feelings and fondest wishes of your schoolmates, instructors, and guardians, the Controllers of Public Schools, for your happiness and success in every undertaking; and when your labors are ended, may you, through their results, bequeath a rich legacy to mankind, and secure a blissful immortality for yourselves.

Young Ladies:—In the name and by the authority of the Controllers of Public Schools, I present you these diplomas, as an evidence that you have completed the course of study prescribed in the Girls' High and Normal School of Philadelphia; and as graduates of this institution commend you to the care of your friends and the confidence of the community, trusting you may all realize in the future the sure reward of the vigilant and faithful, and that your example may be a beacon to guide and direct others.

The letter of Mr. Shippen was then read, as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA February 1, 1867. It is a privilege, my young friend, which I have assumed, of making floral offerings to the one who has earned the highest distinction at graduation. This time you have won the honors of the day by diligence and faithfulness, and by other traits you have gained the love of those under whose care you have been while in the Girls' High and Normal School. Please accept, then, this offering as a slight testimonial of my esteem and affectionate regard, and in receiving it bear in memory that all your classmates, as well as your teachers, rejoice that you are the recipient. Receive my congratulations, not that you stand above the rest, for all have done well, but rather that you deserve your honors, and

Believe me truly and sincerely your friend, etc.,

EDWARD SHIPPEN.

Miss Jennie W. Wylie.

The audience then dispersed. A general regret was expressed that the school could not procure a larger hall. As a whole, the exercises were very creditable to the young ladies graduating, and to the school generally.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Supreme Court**—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—The following cases from Northumberland county were argued:—Kreitzer vs. Pollock; Boyer vs. Mertz; Clement vs. Dewart; and Wallize vs. Wallize.

**Court of Quarter Sessions**—Judge Brewster.—Bridget Pegg was charged with the larceny of clothing and goods valued at $60, belonging to Betty Murphy. Mrs. Murphy keeps a second-hand store, and is a near neighbor to Mrs. Pegg. Some time last summer she missed certain goods, and upon search-warrant ransacked Mrs Pegg's house, and found goods that she said belonged to her. But the defense produced witnesses who identified the goods as those belonging to Mrs. Pegg. The defense said that the whole matter grew out of a domestic quarrel, Mrs. Murphy determining to avenge herself by disgracing Mrs. Pegg by a criminal prosecution. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick Laningen was charged with perjury. The allegation is that he swore before Alderman Hurley that Lieutenant John G. Swann received from a turnkey of a station $109 that was taken from him by two officers, who had arrested him; whereas he had no ground for such oath, which was false. On trial.

**District Court**—Judge Sharswood.—Maria A. Zane vs Sybilla S. and Herbert M. Kennedy, by the guardian, Sybilla M Kennedy, and Mrs. Alexander. An action of electment. On trial.

**Court of Common Pleas**—Judges Allison, Pierce, and Ludlow.—The argument in the Fairmount Park case, postponed several weeks ago, was resumed this morning.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, February 1—We have to record a continuance of the dull and unsatisfactory state of the Flour Market noted for some time past; but prices remain without essential change. There was no demand for shipments, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their most necessitous wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family at $11@12 75; including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12@14; fancy at $14·50@17; extras at $9@10·50; and superfine at $8@8 75. Rye Flour is held firmly at $7·25 ℔ barrel. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There was considerable inquiry for prime Wheat, but the market is nearly bare of the article. Sales of 1200 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3; Southern do. at $3 10@3·20; and white at $3·20@3 40. Rye is held at $1·35@1·38 ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet, and rather lower; sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at 97@98c., and 1000 bushels white at $1. Oats are quiet, with small sales at 57@58c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at $1·50@1 75 ℔ gallon.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The Stock Market is dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 95; Reading, 104; Canton, 43; Erie, 56½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 96½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 70½; New York Central, 97½; Illinois Central scrip, 118½; Cumberland preferred, 33; Hudson River, 129½. There is no regular Board to-day, on account of the death of a member. Sterling Exchange, 108¾; Exchange at sight, 109½; Gold, 135½.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton quiet at 33½@34c. Flour dull and declining. Sales of 4500 barrels; State, $10@10 80; Ohio, $10 90@13 30; Western, $9 10@12 25; Southern $11·25@16. Wheat dull and declining. Corn favors buyers. Rye and Oats dull and declining. Barley dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $20·87½; old, $19; dressed hogs unsettled at $8·50@10·25 for Western, and $11 for city. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

—A bashful printer refused a situation in a printing office where females are employed, saying that he never "set up" with a girl in his life.

—Nearly all the Post Offices in Texas are in charge of females. It works so well that the males now arrive and depart every hour in the day.

—The medical officer of Halifax declares that the sprinkling of salt on the iron rails of the street railroads induces an evaporation conducive to scarlet fever.

# THIRD EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 1.

### Proclamation by the President.

The President has issued a proclamation dated January 27. After reciting the law of 1826 concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts, he concludes as follows:—

"*And whereas*, Satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me from his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, through an official communication of his Majesty's Minister of Foreign Relations, under date of the 10th of December, 1866, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the Hawaiian Islands upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same, from the United States or from any foreign country whatever, than are levied on Hawaiian ships and other cargoes in the same ports under like circumstances. Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that so much of the several acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the Hawaiian Islands, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the United States in the same from the dominions of the Hawaiian Islands and from any other foreign country whatever, the said suspension to take effect from said 10th day of December, and to continue thenceforward so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufacture, and merchandise imported into the dominions of the Hawaiian Islands in the same as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the Government of his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands."

### Death of the Hon. Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

The Hon. Philip Johnson, Representative in Congress from the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, died suddenly last night. He was in his seat in the House attending to business a week ago, although then complaining of feeble health. His death is attributed to congestion of the liver. His remains will be taken to Easton for interment.

### From Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., January 31.—The Governor opened the Assembly to-day. In his message he congratulates the country on the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, which must promote the diffusion of knowledge. He expresses the hope that the Cable tariff will be speedily reduced, when great benefits will be secured to Newfoundland, which country he regards as enjoying an enviable position. He regrets that pauperism is so prevalent, a fact which is attributable to the failure of the fisheries. He recommends that the most strenuous efforts be made for the suppression of pauperism. He announces that negotiations will be reopened with the French Government in relation to our rights of granting mineral and other lands on the French shore hitherto declined by the Colonial Minister. He deplores the failure of the potato crop, and urges the planting of crops not liable to failure.

### Fire in Taunton, Mass.

TAUNTON, Mass., February 1.—The Dighton Woollen Mill, owned by Mr. Cobb and others, was totally destroyed by fire at four o'clock this morning. The loss is $120,000, and is insured for about $80,000. The fire originated in the boiler room.

### From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 1.—Arrived, brig Lark, 64 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, for orders. She encountered heavy weather, and had sails split, and some blown away.

### Arrival of the Arago.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The steamship *Arago*, from Havre, has arrived at this port. Her news has been anticipated.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, February 1, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held, 107¾ was bid for old 5-20s; 107¾ for 6s of 1881; 104⅛ for 7·30s; and 99¾ for 10·40s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100¼, and old do. at 96½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Little Schuylkill at 32, no change; Norristown at 61½, no change; and Minehill at 56½, no change; 127 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 29½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 31, no change; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19½, no change. 68 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were firmly held, at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33¼@33½. 107½ was bid for Seventh National; 152½ for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 66 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 58½ for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 32½ for preferred do.; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; 56 for Delaware Division; and 5 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M, 135⅞; 11 A. M., 135½; 12 M., 135¾; 1 P. M., 135.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 sh Reading.s30 | 51·81 | 10 sh Reading.b10 | 51·94 |
| 100 sh do......s30 | 51½ | 10 sh do......b30 | 52 |

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Pa 5s | 97½ | $500 Read mt 6s | 91 |
| abt $710 do | 97½ | 17 sh Mech Bnk.lts. | 33½ |
| abt $800 do | 97 | 10 sh do | 33½ |
| abt $2400 do | 97 | 700 sh Read....s5mt | 51½ |
| $1000 City 6s old..2d | 96½ | 300 sh do lots.s 30 | 51½ |
| $400 do....new | 100½ | 50 sh Lit Sch | 32 |
| $11800 do.new lts | 100½ | 35 sh Nor'n lts.s5wn | 61½ |
| $2800 do..new | 100½ | 10 sh Minehill | 56½ |
| $1000 C & A mt 89 | 83½ | 400 sh Ocean....lots. | 2½ |

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107¾@107⅞; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107¾@107⅞; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 105¼@105½; do., new, 1865, 104⅛@104½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@99⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104⅛@104½; do., 2d series, 104⅛@104½; 3d series, 104⅛@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 135¼@135½; Silver ¼s and ½s, 30; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 10¼; do., October, 1865, 10.

# THE NEW YORK PRESS.

## EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Reconstruction.

*From the Tribune.*

Though we were confident from the first, we are very happy to be more fully assured that Mr. Stevens was mistaken in asserting that the reference to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction of his bill providing for the reorganization of the ten States not now represented in Congress was equivalent to an indefinite postponement of the subject. On the contrary, we understand that the subject has already been taken up by that Committee, with a determination to perfect and report a bill that ought to be passed, and to pass it at this session if possible. And though but five weeks remain, with very much to be done, we earnestly hope that their efforts may be crowned with success. Better let two or three appropriation bills, or even the revision of our internal tax system, go over to the called session of the Fortieth Congress, than fail to pass a reconstruction bill.

As to the great leading features of that measure, we have repeatedly offered suggestions that have not been favorably received; and we may fairly presume that the Committee desire no more from this quarter. Yet the subject is of such transcendent, such imminent consequence, and the peril of misdealing with it so very grave, that we must once more solicit their attention. Even if it were certain that our views would be disregarded, that would not discharge us from the responsibility of offering them.

The chief mistake made by Congress hitherto, in our judgment, is that it seems to contemplate the people of the States lately in revolt as divided politically into barely two instead of the actual *three* classes, which are as follows:—

1. Those who, though possibly coerced or frightened into yielding some aid to the Rebellion, were always at heart Unionists, and rejoiced when the Confederacy was overthrown.

2. Those who, sincerely believing in slavery and State Sovereignty, went heartily and promptly into the secession movement, and fought it out on that line until they were undeniably beaten; but now honestly and frankly say, "We appealed to the sword, and the issue is decided against us; we accept the result in good faith, with all its legitimate consequences; and will henceforth loyally maintain the Union as of paramount authority, and the rights of all its people as established by the triumphant Emancipation policy."

3. Those who—no matter what they may say or swear—are at heart just as much Rebels to-day as they ever were; and, being debarred from further open, manly hostilities by defeat, keep up a cowardly, sneaking warfare, by waylaying and assassinating individual Unionists, especially blacks, besides burning negro school-houses, and subjecting the unfortunate race to every form of abuse and outrage. These crimes, though seeming isolated and casual, are really prompted by the spirit of rebellion, and imperatively demand the sternest and promptest repression, in the interest alike of natural justice and national integrity.

Can we be wrong in our conviction that the action of Congress hitherto has seemed to ignore the second of these classes, and calculated to drive its members back into the third? If those who were once Rebels, but are to-day as hearty Unionists as the best of us, are to be treated exactly like Semmes or Pollard, how are we to develop and diffuse a hearty Union sentiment among those who have at any time been Rebels? Does not such treatment tend to drive back into the Rebel fold thousands who might and should be henceforth pillars of Unionism? How shall Unionism be expected to grow and flourish at the South, if we repel accessions to its ranks after this fashion?

We beg all to understand—since there seems now to be no obvious temptation to misconceive—that there is no "sickly sentimentality," no "humanitarianism," no special tenderness to criminals, or repugnance to penal inflictions, in this view of the matter, but simply sound, hard sense. The distinction we insist on is real, palpable, and important. If we are ever to stop the murders and outrages to which loyal men are still subjected throughout portions of the South, we must have the aid therein of Unionists who were formerly Rebels. We *can* have it; it would be culpable *not* to have it. Then why not take such a course as promptly to secure it?

Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill of this session was about the first submitted from our side of the House which clearly recognized that there were thousands of good Unionists at the South who have been Rebels. In this respect, it marked a signal advance in the Congressional apprehension of the subject. We think the positions therein affirmed might be more happily developed and more accurately applied; but the right principle is clearly recognized in his bill; and—whatever else the Joint Committee on Reconstruction may do—we trust, nay, we entreat, that this principle be embodied in their forthcoming measure.

As to those school-district oracles who still talk as though military execution might be wisely decreed and extensively enforced against three or four millions of people, argument would be wasted on them. Silence refutes them with adequate cogency and respect. But to those who can distinguish what is practicable from what is nakedly impossible, and who would not have an empire lie waste, amid general poverty, insecurity, and suffering, while they prosecuted fanciful, illusory projects of vengeance, suggestions may be made with some hope of resulting advantage. To such, certainly, we need hardly urge the wisdom of embodying in the forthcoming measure of reconstruction all the kindly, reconciling provisions that are intended to be carried into effect. If, for instance, there are to be no further prosecutions for simple treason, let the bill so provide. If there are to be no more confiscations, or none but under certain aggravating circumstances, let that likewise be specified. And let all the required conditions of reconstruction be distinctly set forth; so that any State which shall in good faith comply with them shall thereupon be promptly restored to self-control and representation in Congress. We hope it may not be found necessary to leave anything essential to contingencies. Let us have a plan which executes itself, or which must at all events be executed.

—Do we seem to cavil and complain where the thick-and-thin partisan finds everything lovely and is entranced with admiration? Let us close with a citation from one of the greatest Americans (though he was a South Carolinian), Hugh S. Legare, who concluded his memorable speech in the House against the Sub-Treasury scheme as follows:—

"I have spoken what I have felt and thought, without reference to party. But I will say one word to those with whom I have generally acted on this floor. I have heard that some of them disapprove the measure, but are disposed to vote for it to oblige their friends. Sir, this is a strange and a great mistake. A true friend ought to be a faithful counselor. Let them remember the deep reproach which the great poet puts in the mouth of one of his heroes:—

"Hadst thou but shook thy head, or made a pause,
When I spake darkly what I purposed,
Or turned an eye of doubt upon my face.'"
*King John*, Act IV, scene 3.

### The Work Before the Reconstruction Committee—The Right Way to Do It.

*From the Herald.*

"Old Thad Stevens" was set back the other day in the House of Representatives by the commitment of his bill to reorganize the Rebel States to the Joint Committee of the two Houses on Reconstruction. This Committee, thus charged with this important bill, will, as we learn, enter immediately upon the preparation of a proper bill of reorganization, in view of the rejection of the pending Constitutional amendment by the unreconstructed Southern States, and will, it is expected, report some general measure to the House within a few days, in order, if possible, to secure its passage during the present session. Otherwise the reference amounts to nothing, because with this session, on the 4th of March, this joint committee, with the present Congress, expires, and all unfinished legislative measures in either House must, with the new Congress, in order to be finished, be taken up *de novo*. "Old Thad" was of the opinion that the reference of the bill would be its death, but it means only the transfer of the subject to the new Congress.

We think that was a wise proceeding, because the new Congress, elected upon the platform of the pending amendment, will know precisely what to do in this business of reconstruction, and because, during the four weeks and a half remaining of this Congress, the two Houses, to say nothing of the Tariff, the Gold bill, or the Bankrupt bill, will have enough in the way of unfinished measures of a peremptory character to occupy all their time. Assuming, therefore, that nothing further will be done by this Congress for the excluded States, the question recurs, "What will be the programme of the new Congress?" Doubtless the first thing in order in the Senate will be the trial of President Johnson on an impeachment for certain "high crimes and misdemeanors" from the House. This trial, we expect, will be completed with the conviction and removal of President Johnson by or before the first of May.

With his arraignment he will probably be suspended, and, by a new law passed for the purpose, General Grant may be appointed to supersede him during his suspension and after his removal for the remnant of his unexpired term. Otherwise, with the suspension or removal of Mr. Johnson, the President of the Senate, under the existing law, will take his place. As, then, with the new Congress a new President of the Senate will be elected, the choice will be made, in the absence of any new law on the subject, as a temporary election to the White House. In this view Senator Fessenden, Trumbull, or Wade will probably be the man.

Meantime, while Congress is thus disposing of the stumbling-block now at the head of the Executive department, and providing a substitute in his place, the ratification of the pending amendment will have been consummated by three-fourths of the States constituting now the Government of the United States. Leaving out Nebraska and Colorado, the whole number of States entitled to a voice upon this amendment is twenty-six, of which number twenty is three-fourths. Already the ratification has been made by Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon, Nevada, Tennessee, and West Virginia—seventeen States. We want only three more, and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and California can surely furnish those three within the next thirty days. The duty will then devolve upon Congress of proclaiming the amendment part and parcel of the Federal Constitution, the supreme law of the land, binding alike upon the inside and the outside States and the Territories.

With this proclamation by law it will become the duty of the President, under such an enabling act as Congress may pass, on the basis of this amendment, to proceed to the reconstruction of the Rebel States; and a refusal in this matter to execute the law will of itself be a sufficient cause for impeachment. This is the right way for Southern reconstruction—it is building on a constitutional foundation that will stand, and it covers all the securities needed for the future. The States and people represented in the Government are the Government; the excluded States and people, forfeiting their rights in the Government by their Rebellion are subject to the will of Congress as to the terms of their restoration.

President Johnson, in recognizing them as members lawfully restored by his own acts, and in defiance of Congress, clearly becomes a subject for impeachment. With his removal, as the Constitution provides, and with General Grant in his place, the saving virtues of the amendment will be at once understood and accepted by all the outside States. The preposterous old notions of the Constitution and State rights, including the right to shoot niggers and Yankees, which they are now preaching and practising under the protection of President Johnson, would soon be changed to General Grant's political application of Lee's surrender. Impeachment, the amendment, and General Grant to execute it South, ought then to be, and we expect will be, the programme of the new Congress.

### The Clouds Accumulating—Turkey About to Fall to Pieces.

*From the Times.*

"The Oriental question is reopened. It is of little importance who opened it; it is given to nobody to repress it." Thus the *Siecle* of Paris, of January 15, begins its editorial on this all-absorbing topic. Our French contemporary is probably right. The system of theocratic government, so indivisible from Ottoman rule, is an exotic in Europe, has never been acclimated, and no diplomatic juggling can much longer sustain and maintain it. It is not from any religious impulses that we speak so. It is the irresistible spirit of progress that pushes on events for the ultimate downfall of Turkey, and we only utter what every one with his eyes open, and capable of judging, must have seen and recognized for himself. While to the north, the west, and south of Turkey, all nations, by a liberal adoption of the progressive spirit of the age, have been more or less advancing, and the development, intellectual, moral, material, and political, of the lowest strata of society has been gradually upward, Turkey has remained stagnant in the pond of an absolute theocracy, with a form of government that may have been appropriate for the Tartars, Mongols, Arabs, or Moors, ten or even six centuries ago, but to-day must appear repulsive to every civilized people.

It was this very fact, not openly avowed, but tacitly felt, which gave *Philhellenism* such universal spread during the years of the last Greek revolution, and promoted our own Henry Clay to his eloquent appeal in favor of the Greeks; which inspired President Monroe to declare, in his annual message of 1823, that "the dominion of the Turk is forever gone," and that "it is hoped that Greece will achieve her independence." It was this that then impelled Englishmen and Frenchmen and Germans to volunteer in the Greek army of liberation, and that applauded the many acts of kindness and sympathy shown to the suffering Greeks by the American squadron in the Mediterranean. The independence of Greece, then, was the work of the joint assistance of all liberal-minded nations. Selfish diplomacy, however, circumscribed her limits, and millions of struggling Christians were heartlessly left to the rude dominion of the Turk, under the plea of preserving the balance of power by maintaining for Turkey in Europe a mere shadow of independence.

Ever since, this Oriental question has disturbed the repose of Continental rulers from time to time. The so-called "questions" of the Danubian Principalities, of Bosnia, Servia, Montenegro, of the neutrality of the Black Sea, of the possession of the mouths of the Danube, even that of the possession or Christian protection of the holy places in Palestine, are but so many parts of the all-absorbing topic of the continued existence of Turkey in Europe in its present condition of stagnant and retrograde theocracy. Some weeks ago, a prominent French diplomatist was reported to have declared that if these troubles be not settled six weeks thence, they will certainly outgrow diplomacy. And it seems from latest advices, by mail as well as by telegraph, that they have already done so. Turkey is arming to a prodigious extent, considering the vapid and indolent character of her Mussulman population; little Greece is marshalling nearly all her available forces; Russia and Austria are concentrating troops upon every adjacent point where their immediate use is likely to be wanted; the Italians are in a paroxysm of excitement, and flock in hundreds and thousands to the aid of Crete and the Greeks, for whom they feel as for a cognate nationality. Public opinion in France and England is becoming highly excited, and may push their unwilling Governments to some action.

Thus we see nearly the whole of Europe "girding its loins" for the impending fray, and all signs point to the fact that this time Turkey will find few if any allies. The story of Arkadi struck a sympathetic chord as did that of Missolonghi, and if once more the Turk shall be called to face in battle the forces of civilized Europe, let us hope it may be for the last time, and that it will end with quartering him somewhere in Asia, where he came from and where he properly belongs. Possibly, Napoleon may fear that his pet scheme of the great Exhibition may be spoiled or largely interfered with; possibly he may attempt and succeed to postpone the outbreak till after its close, but possibly also he may become compelled to have the contest localized to Turkish territory. But let the flames of general war rise blood-red in the East, and no man on earth can tell where they will not light for fresh prey. Whatever may be the other results, the end of Turkey seems near at hand.

### The Dog on the Door-Steps.

*From the World.*

There is in Philadelphia a very snug and most respectable private house, of which the proprietor is Mr. Peter Augustin. He, and his father before him, has always held a respectable social position, and followed a useful calling. Here, if a gentleman, or more than one, wishes to give a private dinner party, he can do it. Here bank directors and turnpike managers dine, and there is, or at least was supposed to be, over it all the shield of privacy which protects social intercourse. Last week a few gentlemen invited Mr. Buchanan, once President of the United States, to meet them at dinner in the most sociable and unceremonious sort of way, and he came, and doubtless the dinner was a good one, and all the better because it was not disfigured or interrupted by speeches or toasts or anything of the kind. It was strictly a private entertainment. But now-a-days, and especially in the City of Brotherly *Love*, there is no security. If people don't choose to dine at the League, they are not allowed to dine in peace anywhere. On this evening, it seems, Mr. John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, and editor of the *Press*, was in the city of his adoption. He was, that night, vagabond. He had been at the Union League and found it dull—as who does not?—and was wandering down Walnut street, when he espied the lights in Mr. Augustin's dining-room. "Surely," thought he, "loyalty is banqueting here, and where loyalty is, there I must be welcome. It is too soon to go to bed." He crossed the way and rang the bell, and, when Mr. Augustin appeared, he boldly asked who were the company up stairs, to which, it is said, the reply was given in courteous but emphatic terms that it was none of his business, and he turned away and sat, desperate and thirsty, on the lower step and wept. *Canis ululat acute.* He tried the bell again, and this time with better success, for a subordinate negro answered it, and gave Mr. Forney the names of the company and possibly a copy of the bill of fare, and perhaps some of the remnants of the feast; and, armed with this, he rushed down the street to the *Press* office, displaced his literary editor, who was preparing a Sunday article on the family relations of the royal family of Prussia or Saxe-Gotha, and wrote the following "decent" editorial for the delectation of the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia. We have no other comment to make on it than this, that we do not believe there is another community which would tolerate such a social outrage or such a fellow. In Philadelphia, Forney is a loyal gentleman!

THE SANHEDRIM COUNCIL.—The event of a formal "State dinner" to ex-President Buchanan, by his disciples, at Augustin's, in this city, on Tuesday evening last, must not go unrecorded. The following persons composed the company:—James Buchanan, Edward Ingersoll, Richard Vaux, J. B. Baker (ex-Collector), Henry M. Phillips, Dr. Evans, of West Chester, George Sharswood, J. T. Montgomery, Dr. Biddle, Mr. Savage, Dr. McCrae.

It would be hard to find a more complete representative body. It was the *creme de la creme* of the sympathizers. The exploit of Mr. Ingersoll at New York, where he insulted the Government that protected him—the speeches of Mr. Vaux in ranting apology for the Rebellion—the steady affection of Dr. Evans for the "lost cause"—are as well known as the obedient following of J. B.'s example by the other patrons of the feast. What a happy *reunion* it must have been! Nothing to interfere with the flow of congenial feeling; no discordant voice of intrusive patriotism; no loud iteration of offensive loyalty; no reminder of the death of slavery; no vulgar allusion to the death of the Confederacy; above all, no "Lincoln hireling" in the shape of a Union soldier. If the O. P. F. was not happy, it was his own fault. Nothing could have been more agreeable to him, save only the presence of such dear friends as banished Slidell, Mason, Breckinridge, and Toombs. But who knows that the next banquet may not be given in their honor under the classic roof of Wheatland? Andrew Johnson is doing his work so well that we should not be surprised if Mons. Augustin is compelled to hire the Academy of Music when these illustrious brethren next assemble to do honor to his illustrious predecessor and himself.


## LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

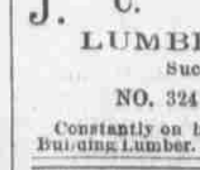
1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

## CUTLERY, ETC.



CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
185 Three doors above Walnut.

## FINANCIAL.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES!
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s of 1865, January and July,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2rpt No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST
7-30s
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES
And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. 12 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

## SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 4rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.
This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS,
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.
The Company has taken great pains and invested a large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.
All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.
Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers.
Ask for American Lead Pencil. 10 1 fmw6m

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL ........................ $400,000
ASSETS ........................ $2,553,146·13

Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1, 1867,
Published in conformity with the provisions of the Sixth Section of the Act of Assembly of April 5th, 1842.—

MORTGAGES.
On property valued at over $4,000,000 being First Mortgages on Real Estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, except $31,620·84 in the neighboring counties. $2,001,724·21

REAL ESTATE.
Purchased at Sheriff's Sales, under Mortgage Claims, viz.:—
Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chesnut and Seventeenth streets.
A house and lot, north side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street.
Hotel and lot, S. E. corner Chesnut and Beach streets.
Five houses and lot, north side of George street, west of Ashton street.
Seven houses and lot, east side of Beach street, south of Chesnut street.
A house and lot, Fitzwater street, east of Ninth street.
87 lots of ground on Buckley street and Quervelle avenue, Bristol.
Two houses and lots, north side of Filbert street, west of Eighth street.
A house and lot, west side of Bread street, south of Race street.
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Sixteenth street.
A house and lot, east side of Frankford road, south of Auburn street.
A lot of ground, south side of Lombard street, west of Twenty-third street.
Total, surveyed and valued at $109,954·28.
Cost ........ $87,951·68

LOANS.
Temporary Loans on Stocks as Collateral Security (valued at $162,676·50). $83,668·75

STOCKS.
$45,000 U. S. Bonds, 1881.
$40,000 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds.
$75,000 U. S. 5-20 Year Registered Bonds.
$32,700 Philadelphia City Loans, not taxable.
$9,000 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, May, 1861.
$6,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds.
$900 North Pennsylvania R. R. coupon scrip.
429 shares Penna. Railroad Company.
91 " Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
200 " Bank of Kentucky.
17 " Northern Bank of Ky.
100 " Union Bank of Tennessee.
13 " Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
200 " Southwark Railroad Co.
24 " Union Canal Company.
16 " Continental Hotel Company.
$650 U. S. 7·30 Treasury Notes.
$215 Philadelphia City Warrants.
Total Market Value $311,165·15
Cost ........ $273,023·00
Notes and Bills Receivable ........ 3,821·84
Revenue Stamps ........ 48·50
CASH on hand ........ $34 422 50
" in hands of Agents ........ 8 340 90
Total Cash ........ 42,763·40
$2,493,001·38

REAL ESTATE.
MARKET PRICE ........ $109,954 28
COST, ABOVE ........ 87,951 68
$22,002·60

STOCKS.
MARKET PRICE ........ $311,165·15
COST, AS ABOVE ........ 273,023·00
$38,142·15

Total ........ $2,553,146·13

LOSSES BY FIRE.
Losses Paid during the Year 1866, $112,187·32

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.
CHARLES N. BANCKER,
PRESIDENT.
ATTEST—
JAMES W. McALLISTER,
SECRETARY PRO TEM.

DIRECTORS.
CHAS. N. BANCKER, GEORGE FALES,
TOBIAS WAGNER, ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT, FRAS. W. LEWIS, M. D.
GEORGE W. RICHARDS, PETER McCALL,
ISAAC LEA, WM. A. BLANCHARD.
CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
1 23 wfm 6t GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 1 8 11 6m

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.
INSURES MARINE,
INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood, T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain, John P. White,
John Mason, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871 | $114,000 |
| 120,000 | United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 136,500·00 |
| 200,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes | 211,500 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts) | 126,562 50 |
| 54,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 54,700·00 |
| 40,000 | State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan | 44,620·00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 50,750·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,500 00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 24,250 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantee) | 20,750·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,000 00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,040 00 |
| 15,000 | 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000 00 |
| 7,150 | 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 8,258 25 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,950·00 |
| *20,000 | 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 20,000·00 |
| 195,900 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens, on City Property | 195,900·00 |
| $1,045,050 par. | Market value, | $1,070,280·75 |
| | Cost, $1,030,552 05. | |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurances made | 27,637·22 |
| | Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 38,923·90 |
| | Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value | 2,930·00 |
| | Cash in Bank ........ $41,102·26 | |
| | Cash in Drawer ........ 447·14 | 41,549·40 |
| | | $1,407,321·56 |

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder, William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding, Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair, Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand, James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig, Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal, Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig, A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor, D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel, George W. Bernardou,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.
Capital ........ $400,000·00
Accrued Surplus ........ 944,543 15
Premiums ........ 1,162,308·81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 623 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 3 1y

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 41

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

## PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.

City Councils met yesterday afternoon, for the transaction of business.

### Select Branch.

The stated meeting of this body was held in the Council Chamber at 3 o'clock yesterday P. M., President Spering in the chair. A large number of spectators were present, awaiting with patient anxiety to see what disposition was to be made of the "salt" question, as it was understood this was the day for the matter to be finally disposed of. The gallery was literally packed, and every available space, except that appropriated for the members, was occupied by persons for and against the bill. As Mr. Smith, the gentleman who had accidentally (?) ran off with the bill, entered the room, he was the centre of attraction for several minutes, and he received such attention that it was the subject of remark. Those interested in the rejection of the bill no doubt are capable of "soft soaping," as was evident from what we observed.

Mr. Smith said that upon last Thursday the Salt bill was placed in his hands by the clerk. He believed that he had full control of the bill as Chairman of the Railroad Committee, to which it was referred, and he desired to make an apology, as it had been decided by the President that the bill could be reconsidered.

Petitions were received from various parties, which were referred to committees.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, stating that it was necessary that another boat should be built, and recommending Councils to appropriate money to build such boat, for the purpose of aiding the present one to open the river.

A communication was received from Mayor McMichael in reference to the Schuylkill water, enclosing a letter from the Engineer of the Water Works, who attributes the present condition of the water to the low state of the tide.

Mr. Wagner presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:—

*Resolved*, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that the Mayor be and is hereby requested to appoint, without delay, scientific gentlemen to make a thorough chemical analysis of the Schuylkill water at Fairmount, and to report the result to these Councils.

A number of petitions were received asking for the expulsion of Mr. Smith, which were laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Commitee on Railroad, reported the bill referred to the Railroad Committee relative to a prohibition of salting the streets by the railroad companies, with an amendment.

Mr. Barlow rose to a point of order. His point was that inasmuch as at the last meeting Councils took the bill from the committee, and proceeded to its consideration and reached the third reading, therefore, a report from the committee is out of order.

The Chair sustained Mr. Barlow's point.

Mr. Barlow then moved the consideration of the bill preventing railway companies from salting their tracks. Agreed to unanimously.

The bill then passed a second reading.

On the third reading Mr. Gillingham offered an amendment as follows:—"With the exception of the approaches to Chesnut and Market Street Bridges and the switches on the roads."

Mr. King was opposed to any amendment at the present time, and did not think it in order. He hoped to see the bill pass. A supplementary ordinance can be passed at any time to meet any contingency.

Col. Page was opposed to salting the tracks, and has been so for years. He thought that the Chamber should act at once and pass the bill. He hoped every amendment would be voted down. Let us now act for the present; and for the future at another time. If one amendment is admitted, many others will follow, and the bill will be sent to the other Chamber, and thus cause great delay, and the bill may never pass.

Mr. Spering suggested that the Chamber go into a Committee of the Whole in order to insure a full debate.

Colonel Page took the Chair, the Chamber being in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Van Cleve was opposed to all amendment. The one presented is special, and refers to two companies only, while the bill regards all the companies alike.

The objection was here made, that the calling of Colonel Page to the Chair does not resolve the Chamber into a Committee of the Whole.

A motion was then made to go into a Committee of the Whole, upon which the yeas and nays were called as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Cattell, Fox, Gillingham, Hodgdon, Hopkins, Jones, Kersey, McCutcheon, Pollock, Ritchie, Shallcross, Shermer, Smith, Spering, President—14.

Nays—Barlow, Bumm, Campbell, Duffy, King, Manuel, Marcus, Page, Stokley, Van Cleve, Wagner—11.

Mr. Gillingham again offered his amendment.

Mr. Fox moved to amend by including the word "curves."

Mr. Cattell replied to Mr. Van Cleve, and said that there was no special legislation contemplated in the amendment. The approaches to the bridge are very steep, and travel will be greatly interfered with if the tracks are not kept clean in the most expeditious manner. Why not include the Pennsylvania Railroad, as that road also salts the tracks on Market street?

Colonel Page thought the bill included all railroad companies.

Mr. Fox withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Shallcross offered an amendment excepting the Second and Third Streets road, north of Lehigh avenue; Fifth and Sixth Streets road, north of Berks street, and Market and Chestnut Streets roads, west of the Schuylkill bridges.

Mr. Jones desired to include the Manayunk and Ridge Avenue Railroad.

Mr. Stokley—How about the Darby road? (Sensation.)

Mr. Cattell thanked the gentleman for mentioning the Darby road, as people who travel six or seven miles on that road were entitled to consideration.

A number of propositions were now made amid some confusion, and the amendment as amended was read again for information of members.

Mr. W. F. Smith arose and said, that since last Thursday he had been made a target of by some of the weekly and daily papers, simply because he had carried away a bill, which he considered he had a right to do, and which he could prove by parliamentary usage, but he waved this point now, because he thought the present action proved that he had not done wrong. He had been held up to the scorn of the people, and that portion of the community who do not think, but are led by what they read in the papers, have condemned him. He had been charged with the defeat of the bill, while, under parliamentary rules, he had simply done what was strictly right. Why did not the bill pass that was presented at the last meeting simply because ten members voted nay on a suspension of the rule? The action of to-day has proved that there is great diversity of opinion among the members regarding the bill.

Sometimes communities run wild, and on this subject they are wild to-day. So far as the bill was concerned, he intended to vote for it after it was properly amended so as to protect the interests of the railroad companies to a limited extent, while much would be gained to satisfy the requirements of the public. We should be careful not to impair the usefulness of the railroad companies. There are thousands of poor people in Philadelphia who have to use the cars at early hours in the morning, and their business would be much affected if the cars are delayed. It would not make much difference to citizens who can wait until nine or ten o'clock to get to their places of business. All they desire is clean streets. If the street contractors would keep the street crossings clean, the cause of complaint would in a great measure be removed. On this question he intended to perform his whole duty. As a public man, a legislator or a private citizen, he would defy any man to say that he had not always faithfully discharged his duties. On this question he felt that he was right, and no power on earth could swerve him from his course. Let the amendment pass, and then let it be sent to the other Chamber and become a law this very afternoon.

Mr. King opposed all amendments, and did not like the idea of special legislation favoring one portion of the companies and not others. He felt that he expressed the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the citizens in urging the passage of the bill without amendment.

Mr. Barlow moved that the committee rise and report the bill without amendment. Not agreed to.

The amendments were then carried, 15 to 10.

The committee then arose and reported the bill to the Chamber, with the amendments.

Mr. King moved that the amendments made in Committee of the Whole be stricken out.

Upon which the President ruled that such a motion was not exactly in order, although he appeared in doubt.

Mr. Hopkins rose to a point of order, that a motion to amend is not in order. The bill is on its final passage and cannot be amended unless it again goes to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Stokley rose to another point, that the Chamber has not received the report.

Mr. Hopkins stated that the amendment can not be stricken out because it has been the subject of special amendment in the Committee of the Whole, and we must go back to the committee to accomplish the desired end.

Mr. King asked the President to decide the question before the Chamber.

Mr. Spering said that he would rather refer the question to the Chamber. He had consulted the authorities on this point and they differ.

Mr. Smith said he had not intended to say anything else on this subject, but he wished to appear as a peacemaker. Let us take the question on the motion of Mr. Stokley, and if we accept the bill it can be passed by the same vote.

Colonel Page said the subject narrowed itself down to this, that the amendments are calculated to defeat the bill, and those gentlemen who favor the amendments are in reality opposed to the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Cattell took exception to this and stated that while he was willing to do what he could for the citizens of the built up portion of the city, he also owed a duty to the citizens he represented in the rural district, and they desired the use of the salt.

Mr. Barlow rose to another point of order, that the question raised by the gentleman from the Eleventh Ward is in order.

The President so decided.

On the question being stated, Mr. Stokley explained his position with reference to the salt bill. He was in favor of using salt, but desired to have the bill passed, in order to prove the question practically in the streets, whether the salt was as much a nuisance as some people thought. If you salt the approaches to the bridges the drainage will run down the grade; if you salt the curves the cars will carry the salt for half a square. Let the bill pass without amendment, and put the question of salting or not salting the streets to a practical test.

Much confusion prevailed about this time, the outside crowd being very great, filling up every space in the Chamber.

The President decided that if the Chamber refused to receive the report of the Committee of the Whole, the bill must of course fall.

It was recommended to again go into a Committee of the Whole, as the Chamber had got itself tied into a knot.

A motion was made that the report be adopted, upon which the yeas and nays were called, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Bumm, Cattell, Duffy, Fox, Gillingham, Hodgdon, Hopkins, Jones, Kersey, Manuel, McCutcheon, Pollock, Shallcross, Shern, Stokley, Spering (President)—16.

Nays—Messrs. Barlow, Campbell, King, Marcus, Page, Ritchie, Shermer, Smith, Van Cleve, Wagner—9.

A complicated state of things prevailed at this time. Members were compelled to vote against their cherished object. If they voted against the amendment and carried it, then the bill, under the Chair's decision, must fall.

Mr. Spering (President) stated that he would like the Chamber to make a rule, and that is, will the Chamber agree to amend a bill on its final passage?

Colonel Page said that the amendments defeated the very object of the bill; therefore he would have to vote against the bill, although he was opposed to salting the streets.

The question was taken on the proposition submitted by Mr. King, that the bill may be amended on third reading. Yeas, 14; nays, 12.

Mr. Spering said the bill is now before the Chamber for amendment.

Several amendments were proposed.

Mr. Stokley moved to strike out all the amendments.

Colonel Page seconded the motion, and the yeas and nays were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Barlow, Campbell, Duffy, Kersey, King, Marcus, Page, Ritchie, Shermer, Stokley, Van Cleve, Wagner—12.

Nays—Messrs. Bumm, Cattell, Fox, Gillingham, Hodgdon, Hopkins, Jones, Manuel, McCutcheon, Pollock, Shallcross, Shern, Smith, Spering, President—14.

A motion was then made to amend by striking out all curves. Agreed to—Yeas, 12; nays, 11.

On the final passage of the bill as amended, the yeas were 25; nays, none.

The bill as amended, does not prevent the tracks north of Berks street or west of the Schuylkill from being salted.

On motion of Mr. Stokley, the Chamber proceeded to an election for Trustees of the Gas Works. Messrs. John Houseman and Charles E. Graeff were elected.

Mr. Van Cleve offered a resolution that any member of Select Council who shall enter the Chamber during a session in a state of intoxication, shall be ejected by the Messenger, and if he repeats the offense and becomes unruly, he shall be again ejected, and proper measures be taken to have him expelled. Agreed to, unanimously.

Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Gas Works, submitted a lengthy report from that committee, of which the following is an abstract:—

The gross profits of the year amount to $392,059·37. After paying the interest of the loans and the amount due to the sinking fund, there remained to be carried to the contingent fund more than $100,000. Besides this, the public lighting was done at a loss to the Trust of more than $102,000.

The Trustees have, during the year, paid off one of the loans, amounting to $125,000, and they have sufficient loans on hand to pay all the loans of which the Trustees have charge. The sinking fund of the three last loans authorized by Councils, are in charge of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The contract recently made by the Trustees for the supply of coal, at $7·80 cash, or $8 on five months' credit, will be a saving of more than $100,000 as compared with the prices of last year.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stokley presented a bill for the better protection of the common sewers of the city. Referred.

Mr. Van Cleve called up the bill from Common Council making an appropriation to get another boat, the *Atlantic*, to assist the new *City Ice Boat*. Statements were made by several members in relation to the incompetency of the present *Ice Boat*, and it was urged that the commerce of the city absolutely requires additional boats on the Delaware to keep the ship channel open.

Mr. Stokley stated that the builder of the new *Ice Boat* told him before the boat was launched that he did not believe she would be of sufficient service unless the Trustees had a new boiler placed in her, and the result of her trial this winter has proved the truth of the builder's assertion. As she stands at present she is of little use. The engine is good enough, but the defect is in her boilers.

Colonel Page could not see how the employment of the tug-boat *Atlantic*, at an additional expense to the city of about $5000, could facilitate the *Ice Boat* in her legitimate functions. He did not suppose it was intended to make a tug-boat of either the *Ice Boat* or her proposed assistant.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $5000 for the purposes mentioned, was then concurred in. Adjourned.

### Common Branch.

President Marcer in the chair.

A communication, received from merchants, was read, requesting the employment of an additional vessel to assist the *Ice Boat* in opening the channel of the Delaware. Referred.

A very long communication from Henry Simons, the iron contractor for the new Chesnut Street Bridge, was read. It gave valuable statistics concerning the erection of the bridge. The chamber ordered the communication to be printed.

Mr. Potter offered an ordinance appropriating $5000 for the purpose of hiring a vessel to assist the present *Ice Boat* in clearing the Delaware river of ice.

Mr. Willitts said he was not in favor of any additional appropriations at so early a season in the year. The country roads are all blocked up at the present time, and the residents of the section of the city from which he came turned out, and, with their teams, assisted in clearing them for travel. He thought that the merchants should, at their own expense, contribute towards hiring a boat to assist the present *Ice Boat*.

Mr. Potter advocated the appropriation of the money, as the commerce of the city was being affected by the river not being open. He said that the merchants of the city were collecting money, and expected to raise fifteen thousand dollar towards hiring a boat to clear the river of ice. The boilers in the new *City Ice Boat* are deficient, and therefore the obstructions in the river cannot be removed by that boat.

Mr. Ray opposed the passage of the ordinance. He knew the boat would be a failure when mechanics experimented by the city's money, and inserted old boilers into the boat instead of new ones.

Mr. Hancock favored the appropriation. He considered that it was but proper that the money should be appropriated, the river opened, and not only the merchants, but the citizens of the entire city would be benefitted.

Mr. Conrow said that the merchants alone should open the channel, as they would be benefitted, and not the citizens.

The yeas and nays were required on the passage of the ordinance and were as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Armstrong, Bardsley, Cameron, Dillon, Earnest, Evans, Franciscus, Gill, Hancock, Haney, Harrison, Henszey, Hetzell, Hill, Kater, Littleton, Mactague, Martin, F., Martin, J. C., Martin, W. D., Mershon, Mitton, Myers, Ogden, Oram, Palmer, Potter, Shane, Shoemaker, Simpson, Smith, Stockham, Thomson, Vankirk, Wagner, Marcer, President—37.

Nays—Messrs. Barnes, Billington, Calhoun, Conrow, Eager, Harper, Kennedy, O'Neill, Ray, Tyson, Willits—11.

The ordinance then passed.

Mr. Smith presented a remonstrance of citizens against the passage of the ordinance prohibiting the salting of the city railway tracks.

Mr. Evans also offered a remonstrance of similar import.

Both were laid on the table.

The Chamber voted for Trustees of City Gas Works, M. Hall Stanton and George I. Young being Republican, and Moncure Robinson and J. Duross O'Bryan Democratic nominees. The former were elected.

Mr. Harper presented a resolution instructing the Commissioner of City Property to have the snow removed from the south side of Chesnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Agreed to.

The Chairman submitted a communication from the Directors of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, asking Councils to appropriate $12,000 for the purpose of removing the ice blockade in the Delaware channel. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Franciscus called up the ordinance increasing the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Water Works to $5000 per annum, which, without discussion, passed. Yeas, 30; nays, 17.

Mr. Harper offered the following:—

*Whereas*, a statement having been recently set forth in a pamphlet published by parties interested in the location of the contemplated Government Navy Yard for Iron-clads, at New London, Conn.; therefore

*Resolved*, By the the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that for the purpose of disabusing the minds of members of Congress, proving such statements to be entirely groundless and without the slightest foundation, we respectfully invite the members of both Houses of Congress to visit Philadelphia for the purpose of making a personal examination of League Island at their earliest convenience.

*Resolved*, That a joint special committee of five members from each Chamber be appointed to carry the above resolution into effect.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Chair named Messrs. Harper, Billington, Franciscus, Evans and Dillon the committee from Common Council.

The bill making an appropriation to the Department of Prisons was called up, and passed with slight amendments.

The School bill was then called up and acted upon. After several of the items were amended by reducing the amounts,

Mr. Smith moved to amend the item of salary of teachers from $1,015,075 to $1,114,375. This, he stated, would give to all teachers with a salary under $450, an increase of 20 per cent., and on all salaries over that sum, an increase of 10 per cent.

Mr. Dillon offered an amendment to increase the amount to $146,883·75, to allow a proportionate increase of 25 per cent. alike to the teachers and the housekeepers of the schools. This fell.

Mr. Dillon offered a new amendment to appropriate $9507 extra for an increase of pay to the housekeepers. The amendment passed.

Another amendment, to increase all salaries under $450 ten per cent., without affe[illegible] ries above that [illegible] lost.

During the discussion on Mr. Smith's amendment, Mr. Evans moved to postpone the subject for the present. Agreed to.

The bill from Select Council, with amendments, in reference to salting the passenger railway tracks, was called up.

Mr. Evans moved to concur—another motion was made not to concur.

Mr. Franciscus said he hoped Common Council would not concur in the amendments; Select Council would be censurable for their actions, and all the responsibility would rest on that Chamber. Common Council had done its duty.

The motion to concur was lost. Yeas, 18; nays, 29. Adjourned.

Statement for Councils—Increase of School Teachers' Salaries.—An increase of 25 per cent. on all salaries, will require an extra appropriation of ........ $135,000

An increase of 20 per cent. on all salaries, will require ........ 118,817

An increase of 20 per cent. on all salaries of, and under $450, will require ........ $86,800
An increase of 15 per cent. on all salaries over $450, will require ...... 18,750
—— $105,550

An increase of 20 per cent. as above ... $86,800
An increase of 10 per cent. on all salaries over $450, will require ...... 12,500
—— $99,300

The following statement is made up from Controllers' Report for 1865:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Teacher receives | $2250 | 12 | Teachers receive | $600 |
| 7 | do. | do..... 1800 | 133 | do. | do..... 450 |
| 32 | do. | do..... 1500 | 197 | do. | do..... 400 |
| 2 | do. | do..... 1250 | 50 | do. | do..... 380 |
| 8 | do. | do..... 1000 | 96 | do. | do..... 360 |
| 1 | do. | do..... 1200 | 1 | do. | do..... 350 |
| 3 | do. | do..... 900 | 286 | do. | do..... 340 |
| 27 | do. | do..... 750 | 190 | do. | do..... 320 |
| 22 | do. | do..... 700 | 224 | do. | do..... 300 |
| 1 | do. | do..... 625 | 1 | do. | do..... 280 |

AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS OF ALL GRADES OF SCHOOLS IN FOLLOWING CITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1—St. Louis | $684 | 6—Kingston, N. Y. | 612 |
| 2—New York | 632 | 7—Cleveland | 598 |
| 3—Louisville | 618 | 8—Cincinnati | 579 |
| 4—Boston | 616 | 9—New Haven | 570 |
| 5—Chicago | 612 | 10—Albany | 500 |

[Average salaries of the above cities is 38 per cent. higher than Philadelphia].

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11—Baltimore | $491 | 16—Lowell | $448 |
| 12—Newark | 476 | 17—Detroit | 433 |
| 13—Brooklyn | 475 | 18—Buffalo | 413 |
| 14—Milwaukee | 473 | 19—Philadelphia | 405 |
| 15—Rochester | 460 | | |

GRAMMAR SCHOOL SALARIES.

| | *Highest Salaries.* | *Lowest Salaries.* |
|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | $1500 | $340. |
| Boston | 2500 | 600. |
| Providence | 1800 | Unascertained. |
| New Haven | 1750 | Unascertained. |
| Cincinnati | 1800 | Increased till it reaches $2000, male. |
| Cincinnati | | $400 increased $50 annually, till it reached $700. |

Cincinnati, female assistants, $600 increased $50 annually, till it reached $750.
Boston High School, Principal ........ $3500
Philadelphia High School, Principal.. 2250 boys.
Philadelphia High School, Principal.. 1800 girls.

NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

1000 teachers receive $400 per annum.
40 teachers receive $1200 per annum. Female teachers.
25 teachers receive $1000 per annum.
80 teachers receive $750 per annum.
50 teachers receive $900 per annum.

Annual Meeting of the Union Temporary Home.—The eleventh anniversary of this excellent institution took place yesterday afternoon at the Home, corner of Sixteenth and Poplar streets. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The ladies having the care of the Home presented their annual report, from which it appeared that during the year there had been 476 applications for admission, of which number eighty-five had received a shelter in the Home. There were also six placed out by the managers in good families, where their wants have been looked after, and the seeds of future usefulness implanted. At the present time there are sixty-five children receiving the attention of the Matron, Mrs. Clara Mallery, all of whom are well cared for by this lady, and their daily comfort secured. The Treasurer's report was also read, by which it was shown that the benevolent had not been unmindful of the claims of the children upon their charities. The addresses and other exercises were of a very pleasing character. Miss Susan O'Neil, the President, and the ladies composing the Board of Managers, are constantly engaged in looking after the welfare of all who may thus be placed under their care. Attached to the Home is a school, where the children are taught in the branches of a plain English education.

Awards of City Stationery.—The City Commissioners, at noon yesterday, awarded the contracts to the following gentlemen, as the lowest bidders:—G. E. Smith, G. V. Town, R. T. Gill and Thomas W. Price.

What We Drink—The Impurity of the Schuylkill Water.—A report presented to Councils by Chief Engineer Birkinbine, of the Water Department, gives some interesting statistics in relation to the water supplied to the city. We give the following extracts from the report, and also the communication of the Mayor to Councils:—

"This subject is of vital importance, as is evident from the following facts:—When the cholera visited London in 1853, the parts of the city supplied with impure water suffered three and a half times as much as those supplied with better water, the deaths being 37 to 10,000 in one case, and 130 to 10,000 in the other. It was the intention of the Department to give you a detailed account of all impurities drained into the dam, and of the sources from which they come; but unforeseen circumstances prevented the procuring of the requisite data. Enough has been ascertained, in addition to what has been communicated in former reports, to call for immediate action on the part of the city. It may be too late to prevent all this objectionable drainage as a large amount of capital is invested in the manufactories, and a large and increasing population now inhabits the region drained immediately into the dam. Enough can be seen by the most casual observer to satisfy him of these facts. When the river is not turbid, the water flows over Flat Rock Dam, and among the rocks, limped, bright, and beautiful as a mountain stream; but follow it down a few hundred yards, and after passing the paper-mills, the river, for one-half its width, is of a dark brown color. Further down it receives the refuse from dye works and manufactories of every kind, the entire sewage of Manayunk, and the refuse from the gas works. Below Manayunk the river assumes a dark, dirty, milky appearance, and is covered with soiled waste and shreds from shoddy mills; but by the time the water flows to the Falls it assumes almost its original brilliancy; here, again, it receives more objectionable matter from the chemical and dye-works, but at the Columbia bridge it seems to have deposited or destroyed all objectionable matter, and at Fairmount has apparently regained its original purity. But there is no doubt that a constant deterioration in quality is going on, which, if not arrested, will ultimately force the city to abandon the Schuylkill as a source of supply, if the time to do so has not already arrived.

"The waters of rivers which traverse the grand centres of population become more impure in proportion to the developments of industry, for while the mass of the water remains the same, the causes of impurity become daily more abundant. So with the numerous creeks draining the undulating surface of our city, many of which, once bright and beautiful, are now befouled by refuse from manufacturing establishments, and are being covered out of sight, one after another, as objects too loathsome to look upon, whose fetid waters would spread disease and death were they not thus hidden. Is there no remedy for this? Shall our industry only tend to make the most beautiful and necessary of objects loathsome, or shall we, by the strong arm of law, protect the purity of the water, and force manufacturers to find some other means of carrying away refuse matter?

"The city has invested a large amount of money in the works for pumping water from the Schuylkill, and the purity of the water supplied is of great importance. If it is determined to continue this as a source, a large expenditure for the purpose of securing pure water will be warranted.

"If the drainage from factories and other sources could be prevented from flowing into the dam, the quality of water would be unexceptionable, except in the time of freshet, when for a few [illegible] could be prevented by subsiding reservoirs of sufficient capacity. A city with the wealth and number of inhabitants of Philadelphia should, at least, be able to supply itself with an abundance of pure water.

"The project of purchasing the property on both sides of the lower part of the dam, and using it as a park, is a valuable suggestion, and worthy of your approval. It would do much to prevent objectionable drainage in the immediate vicinity of the works; but this alone will not insure the purity of the water; some disposition must be made of the objectionable drainage from above."

The following communication from the Chief Engineer of the Water Works, in reference to the Schuylkill water, was sent to Councils yesterday by the Mayor:—

January 30, 1867.

*To the Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia:*—

Dear Sir—The unpleasant taste and odor of the water supplied to the city at the present time, is no doubt owing to the large amount of objectionable matter discharged into the dam from manufactories principally located in Manayunk. This appears to be in direct violation of the acts of Assembly of April 12, 1828, and February 7, 1832, and also in violation of the agreement which manufacturers purchasing from the Schuylkill Navigation Company have made with them.

The reason that the bad taste and odor has only been complained of for the past few days may be accounted for by the fact of the low stage of the river, and also that the thick covering of ice and snow prevents the light and rays of the sun from reaching the water; these are the most active agents in promoting subsidence and those chemical changes by which it, to a considerable extent, becomes purified. The time occupied by the water in travelling the distance between Manayunk and the Works is, in ordinary stages of the river, about three days.

The taste and odor complained of will disappear when the river is again free of ice, and the amount of impurities remaining will not be discernible except when the river is rising in time of freshets; then, for a short time, it will be apparent, as the particles of matter which have come to rest in quiet parts of the dam become mixed with the water; but this is of so short duration that it will only be experienced by a portion of the city, and for a day or two at most.

On account of the alarming rate at which the impurities drained into the dam have increased, I have again pressed the subject upon Councils in my report. (See pages 60-67.) A careful survey of the river was made this fall, and a map of the vital parts of it, so far as our water supply is concerned, is attached to the report. This represents that portion of the river between the dam and Falls. The subject has also occupied a portion of several of my former reports, copies of which are herewith submitted. See report presented in 1861, pages 7-18; 1862, pages 7-9; 1865, pages 5-13; 1866, pages 5-11.

Yours, respectfully,
Henry M. Birkinbine,
Chief Engineer.

Report of Trustees of Northern Liberties Gas Company.—A report was presented to Councils yesterday by the Northern Liberties Gas Company, showing the extent of their operations the past year. The receipts were as follows:—For gas, $147,081·21; for coke and tar, $13,930·57; total, $191,011·28. The Trustees say that "the operations of this Company vary little from year to year; the necessity for supplying the public with a satisfactory light enforce alike a uniform and proper attention to the manufacture of the article, and a due regard to the condition and order of the work. The net price of gas to private consumers is $3·69 per thousand feet; to all lamps used at the public expense one-half that price. The proportion consumed by the public lamps is about one-fifth of the whole product of the works, which, at $1 54½, fixes the mean at about $2·78 per thousand feet. By direction of Congress the United States tax on gas has been heretofore added to the bill as a special item, and not incorporated in the price of gas. This form of collection will be altered from and after the 30th of April, 1867, when gas companies will be required to pay the tax without making the distinct charge in the bills. A change will then be effected, indeed, with a change also in the rate of tax, likely to result in a reduction to consumers in the aggregate cost of gas."

Sale of Steam Tugs.—Messrs. Powell & West sold at auction yesterday the steam tug J. H. Hammett for $11,700 to New York parties; they also sold at the same time the steam tug E. A. Souder, for $5250, to Mr. Charles Larsen, of this city.

The American Sunday School Union.—Last evening, at the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, Rev. Dr. Dana Boardman, pastor, a meeting was held, under the auspices of the American Sunday School Union.

The proceedings were opened by reading several verses of the first chapter of St. Paul's Second Epistle to Timothy.

Mr. Stephen Paxson, of Illinois, stated that the object of the meeting was to set forth the missionary aspect of the American Sunday School Union. Since he was twenty-seven years of age, he had been engaged as a subordinate agent.

Within the past seventeen years he had organized in his district 1198 Sunday Schools, aided 1724 others, employing 23,121 teachers and 157,201 scholars. These schools are created in a needy district by calling the attention of the residents to the necessity, and requesting their co-operation, securing a suitable building, obtaining a competent gentleman as superintendent, and then visiting and revisiting it until it was established upon permanent ground. These each cost but a little effort from a missionary, aided by a few dollars from this society, and there is no other way for spending money that returns so great an interest in perpetuity.

In Illinois the schools have not kept pace with the growth of the community, and the great need is live, earnest men, to go into the fields ripe for harvest.

Rev. W. T. Farrow, of South Carolina, deemed that if this Union could secure the good for which it was organized, it was worthy of the aid of all our Christian brethren. A twelve months' record of what it had done in his district, convinced him that it was worthy of the approbation of all and should obtain their aid. Schools had been there disbanded, Churches closed, libraries scattered, and under this condition of affairs, this Society unfurled its banner for active work.

In 1860 there were 114 counties, with over 1,000,000 inhabitants; in 1860 there were over 400,000 scholars in the Sabbath Schools, while in the last conventions only 40,000 were announced. Out of these 418 schools 235 were organized within the last year by the labors of the Union Missionaries. Had this society the means to send others there, there are noble men ready to go out among the people. Only three are at present in the field, and twenty would not be enough to do all the good that is necessary. Philadelphia has escaped the ravages of this late dreadful war, and should pour out unstinted contributions to further the good work.

The Port of Philadelphia.—The annexed statement shows the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at this port during January, as compared with the same period in 1866:—

| | 1867. For. | Coast. | Total. | 1866. For. | Coast. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Steamships | 2 | — | 2 | 3 | — | 3 |
| Ships | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Brigs | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Barques | 2 | — | 2 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Schooners | 1 | 40 | 41 | 4 | 107 | 111 |
| Sloops | — | 5 | 5 | — | 90 | 90 |
| Steamers | — | 9 | 9 | — | 62 | 62 |
| Barges | — | 2 | 2 | — | 80 | 80 |
| Boats | — | — | — | — | 33 | 33 |
| | 5 | 59 | 64 | 20 | 277 | 397 |

The falling off in arrivals during the past month is attributable to the ice-blockade at the Horse-shoe.

Before Alderman Beitler.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Central Station, William F. Quinn was charged with being concerned in the stealing of clothes from a line. Held in $1000 bail for his appearance on Saturday.

Robert Fleming was charged with hiring a hack and taking away the goods stolen from F. A. Hoyt & Co. some time since. Fleming was on the hac[illegible] arrived at Sixth and Fitzwater streets. The driver of [illegible] testified that Fleming was the one who hired him to drive the goods to Water street, above Callowhill, and that he had known him for a year. Held for a further hearing.

Soldiers' Home.—The following is a statement of the changes occurring in the Soldiers' Home during the month of January, 1867:—The number of inmates in the Home, January 1st, was 179 white and 6 colored; the number admitted to the Home during the month was 31; the number discharged or left the Home was 24; the number in the Home, February 1st, is 186 white and 6 colored; total, 192.

Slight Fire.—About half-past eleven o'clock last night a slight fire occurred in the cellar of Bellfield's Foundry, Broad street, below Buttonwood. It was caused by the explosion of a gas meter.

## CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the City Councils.—Last evening the regular meeting of Councils was held in the Chamber, President Hill in the chair. The only business of importance transacted was the reception of the report of the Finance Committee, by which it appears that the amount of taxes collected is for school purposes, $995·96; city account, $7111·27. The amount uncollected is $23,708·40.

The following resolution, offered by John S. Lee, was adopted:—

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to revise the city charter, and present the same to this body for consideration.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Lee, Merriwether, and Cooper to constitute the Committee.

Adjourned.


## DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwf No. 510 RACE Street.

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 19§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,
Warranted superior to any others in use.
LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!
Cannot be broken by falling, and
Never Become Glossy.
These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also
PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.
The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.
J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.
CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Board and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package labeled and marked, Patented Feb. 10, 1863. [ 5m rp

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS'
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.......................Directress
W. G. DEITRICH..........................Conductor
RETURN OF THE FAVORITES,
after a most successful tour through the principal cities of the Union
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, February 4,
First time in English in this city of Flotow's Opera,
MARTHA.
Introducing in the casts Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Seguin, Peaks & Miss C. Richings, and Mrs. E. Seguin (late Zelda Harrison)
Orchestra furnished by the
GERMANIA ASSOCIATION.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony..........$1·00
Family Circle.......................................50
Amphitheatre........................................25
Proscenium Private Boxes........................10·00
Balcony Private Boxes............................5·00
Seats secured, without extra charge at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Academy of Music. [2 1 3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
SIXTH WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
BENEFIT OF
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
THREE ATTRACTIVE PIECES.
To commence with
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Sir Patrick O'Plenipo........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Isabelle........................Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To be followed by the Spectacular Play of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
Lanty McLaughlin..........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Kate Kearney...............Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with
AWAY DOWN EAST.
Jemima......................Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 2,
SECOND BARNEY WILLIAMS MATINEE
Monday evening, February 4 first time here of the Scenic Play of
THE SHAMROCK; OR, THE FLOWER OF ERIN

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commences at 7½.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, February 1,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE OF
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
BROUGHAM IN THREE PARTS.
BROUGHAM AS KING POWHATAN,
in his own popular Extravaganza of
POCAHONTAS.
BROUGHAM AS HARRY JASPER,
in Hardwick's Comic Drama of
A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
BROUGHAM AS MICKEY MAGRAW,
in his own Comedietta of
LOVE AND MURDER.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock.
HOUSES CROWDED, WITH JACK AND GILL.
SECOND WEEK OF G. L. FOX.
To-night and Every Night,
JACK AND GILL.
Jackadaw Jackulation...........................G. L. FOX
supported by C. K. FOX Mad'lle MARTINETTI, and Master CALLIGNE
WITH EVERY SCENE NEW,
and a Grand Transformation Scene by C. A. Hawthorne and Mr. H. Rough.
FRIDAY—Benefit of G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY—JACK AND GILL MATINEE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
LAST WEEK OF THE DRAMATIC SEASON.
THE GREAT DRAMA, THE HIDDEN HAND.
MOLLIE WILLIAMS AND FELIX A. VINCENT.
THE IRISH LOVER and HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

BUY YOUR TICKETS
WITHOUT DELAY, TO THE
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
At Institute Hall, Wilmington, Delaware, on Thursday Evening, Feb. 21.
$200,000, to be distributed to Ticket Holders; 25,000 Gifts including $10,000 in Gold; 16 Valuable Farms; besides Sewing Machines; Books; Works of Art, Jewelry, etc. etc.
A GIFT FOR EACH TICKET-HOLDER.
Single Tickets, $1. 5 Tickets, $4.50.
Address orders by mail to
PRIESTLY, SCOTT & CO. Managers,
No. 707 MARKET Street,
1 30 4t* Wilmington, Delaware.

SCOTTISH MATINEE—SATURDAY AT 2 o'clock—ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—MR. KENNEDY will sing favorite songs. Miss KENNEDY will play Scottish Reels. Admission, 50 cents. Children and nurses, half-price. 1 31

TO AVOID THE CROWDS AT THE BOX-Office in the Evening, secure your seats for
MR. G. L. FOX'S BENEFIT, FRIDAY NIGHT,
ARCH STREET THEATRE,
JACK AND GILL. 1 31 2t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A Splendid Assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY
Of Twenty-five Years' Establishment,
No. 917 RACE Street, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the season.
Masks of every description for sale.
W. C. DESMOND,
1 5 3m No. 917 RACE Street.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING,
"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS,"
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. 1 24tf

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m


THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

## MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.


SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m


MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY.
Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers Frames, etc. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with the materials. 7 18§

## SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1867.


### What Next?

THE reference of the Stevens Reconstruction bill to the committee of that name, a day or two since will be followed, it is said, in a short time, by a new bill reported from that committee. Meanwhile, the Southern communities lately in rebellion have a still further opportunity to accept of the terms of reconstruction offered by the nation in the form of the Constitutional amendment. That amendment was thoroughly discussed before the people during the late political campaign, and received their overwhelming indorsement. Its terms are generous in the extreme.

Its adoption by the Southern communities would involve no dishonor or degradation on their part. There is no good reason why they should not adopt it. But if they reject it, as they now seem inclined to do, they must not expect that the nation will be thwarted in its purpose. A successful and victorious people, demanding only what is just, are not to be defrauded of the proper fruits of the great struggle through which they have so triumphantly passed. If these terms are rejected, then reconstruction from the basis must be commenced. The way must be opened for the loyal people of the South, who are now to a great extent disfranchised by the old Rebel element, to erect legal State Governments, "republican in form," as the Constitution requires. Nobody pretends for a moment that the military arrangements called State Governments, erected in the South by the Executive, have any legality. They exist simply by toleration. Congress could legalize them if it saw fit to do so, and probably would, were the generous terms held out by the Constitutional amendment to be accepted. But if they are rejected, then, as we have already said, the work must commence at the very bottom. This is the constitutional duty of Congress, which it cannot rightfully neglect. It is also the demand of the people. The "dead-lock" must give way. Somebody has got to back down, and it is not going to be the loyal people, who have fought the battle and won the victory.

### The Chinese on the Pacific Coast.

IT is common to speak of the Chinese inhabitants of California as an ignorant and degraded class, fitted only for the simplest kinds of labor. This is hardly correct. At the great banquet in San Francisco on New Year's eve in honor of the establishment of a line of steamers between that city and China and Japan, a large number of Chinese merchants were among the guests; and the twelfth regular toast—"The Chinese merchants of San Francisco, our skilful competitors in trade, our generous rivals in good works; may the Flowery Kingdom yet produce a China *Aster*"—was responded to in a very satisfactory manner by Fung Tung, of the firm of Fung Yu & Co. In his speech he said that there were 60,000 Chinese on the Pacific coast, engaged in all kinds of business, many in mining and many in trade and commerce. He himself had lived in California for ten years, and had been in business as a merchant all that time. He spoke of the kindness with which the Chinese merchants had been treated by the other merchants and business men of San Francisco, and predicted that with the establishment of the steamship line to China and Japan, and the completion of the Pacific Railroad, that city would become one of the largest in the world. His speech was delivered in English, the speaker having been taught to read and write that tongue, as he himself remarked, by the Rev. Mr. Speer, formerly a missionary to China.

Such an incident as this shows that we need have little fear that our Pacific coast will be rendered barbarous by the influx of Chinese. On the contrary, it affords us good ground to hope that that interesting class of the population may be made useful and intelligent citizens.

### What Is Liberty?

"LIBERTY is the regular and orderly administration of law," says the New York *Express*. This definition well expresses the idea of liberty entertained by a large class of our conservatives. In their view, there are no human *rights*, before and independent of human law, and which it is the proper province of human law to protect. The regular and orderly administration of law is the only conception of liberty they are able to form. Such a conception never yet made a patriot, though it has made thousands of tyrants.

True liberty is not inconsistent with law, but it requires that the law shall be *just*. The regular and orderly administration of *unjust* law is the essence of tyranny. Human rights exist before human law, and are independent of it. The proper province of law is to protect these rights; and when it does so, the people who live under it enjoy liberty.

SUNDAY CARS.—The question of allowing the passenger cars to run on the Sabbath came up in the State Senate yesterday, when, after considerable debate, the bill was referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. There can be but little doubt in regard to its fate. The committee are almost a unit in opposition to the proposed innovation, and will report adversely on it, if they report at all. Our own opinion is that the bill will not be again heard of during the session.

**A Decision Under the Civil Rights Bill.** THE conservatives of Missouri are unlucky. They get floored in every contest they make with the radicals. During the late quarrel in Lafayette county, the conservatives procured the arrest, under the Civil Rights bill, of Colonel Montgomery, the commander of the militia sent by Governor Fletcher to put down the bushwhackers in that neighborhood. The Colonel was released from the custody of the United States Marshal by Judge Kerkel, of the United States District Court, on the ground that the Civil Rights bill was intended to afford protection to freedmen who had been slaves, and did not include white citizens; and that if it were otherwise, there was no evidence adduced to show that any rights of the complainants had been invaded by the defendant, or that the courts at Lafayette were not open to afford them redress.

WASHINGTON FASHIONS.—That peculiarly American institution, the promiscuous reception, is now fully under way at Washington. Night after night for two months, January and February, do the high officials and leading citizens extend universal hospitality to all. The receptions of Speaker Colfax are the centre of attraction. Last winter those of the French Minister were notable for the aristocratic bearing of democracy, and the exclusiveness of a monarchist. Towards the end of the month the season ceases. It is calculated that the aggregate who attend the receptions during a winter season reaches nearly fifty thousand.

TRIVIALITY.—We hope the Senate will not adopt the resolution of Mr. Sumner calling for the name of the person who wrote the abusive letter to Mr. Seward in regard to Mr. Motley. We agree with Mr. Davis, that the subject is utterly below notice, and the writer of such an epistle too obscure and too trivial to demand the notice of the Senate. The fame of Mr. Motley does not rest on a foundation so precarious that anonymous scribblers can injure it. The Senate had better reject Mr. Cowan and let the matter drop.

THE HOUSE yesterday passed the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, without appropriations for the missions to Portugal and Rome, and with an amendment providing that after the present fiscal year no money should be paid for the expenses of the latter mission. We are heartily rejoiced that the House has thus protested against one of the notorious and worst abuses of our diplomatic system, and that the military at Rome has been practically and permanently abolished.

COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.—The rejection of ex-Governor W. F. Johnston for the post of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia has left that position vacant; and if we may believe the reports which come to us, William Harbeson, Esq., will be his successor. Mr. Harbeson has been for some score of years connected with the Custom House, which is a recommendation, but he has always been a very bitter Democrat, which, however, in the present condition of the Administration, appears to be his principal claim to the post.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—We see that the House of Representatives at Harrisburg has refused, by 57 to 17, to sustain the previous question on the Constitutional amendment. The consequence is that free debate will be allowed. Fifty-seven members have speeches to get off, and are opposed to immediate legislation. If any of these gentlemen have anything new to say, they ought to be tolerated, but if they only repeat old campaign harangues, as they will do, we favor the previous question.

THE FREE LIBRARY in Washington contains about 6000 volumes. Many of these books are drawn out by the soldiers stationed about the city, and by the colored people and those laboring among them, especially the teachers in the public schools. More good books are needed, and Congress may well aid the cause of intelligence by an appropriation.

THERE is an occasional gleam of light along the Southern horizon. The body of gentlemen calling themselves the House of Representatives of Alabama have passed a bill to establish a system of public schools for blacks and whites alike, except that the schools for each shall be separate in each school district.

REWARDED.—James G. Bennett, Jr., has been presented with a gold medal for playing the flunkey. He has also had an audience with the Emperor Napoleon, for risking the lives of his crew in a foolhardy enterprise. *Virtutus fortuna comes.*

KANSAS leads the column. Her House of Representatives has just passed a joint resolution, by a vote of 56 to 15, striking out the word "white" in her Constitution.

**Freemasons in England.**—The number of Freemasons' lodges under the authority of the United Grand Lodge of England has increased during the past year from 1075 to 1140, being an increase of 65.

**Proper Punishment.**—The magistrates in Derbyshire, England, have just sentenced Jem Mace, Joe Gross, and three other less notorious pugilists to a month's imprisonment, with hard labor, for taking part in a prize fight.

—Mr. James Parton's *North American Review* essays are to be collected in a volume entitled "Famous Americans of Recent Times."

—A neatly dressed old lady, with a white cap on, in Paris, blacks boots for a penny.

—Lots of people are killing time just now—sleighing it with a vengeance!

—A sweet thing on ice—teaching a sixteen year old bundle of calico how to skate.

—Mr. O. H. Bronson is preparing a philosophical work.

—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Religious Poems" will be published in the spring.

**The English Congregationalists.**—A Yorkshire paper reports that Mr. Titus Salt has given £5000 towards the Bicentenary Hall which the Congregational Dissenters are about to erect in London, and which is to cost £70,000.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 §4p

AN APPEAL FOR

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS

TO

HELP THE POOR,

BY THE

Union Benevolent Association.

The inclemency of the winter is greater than for years past. Deep snows put a stop to all out-door labor. Many who sustain life in winter by gathering garbage, fuel, etc. from the streets have now no occupation but to freeze and starve. A poor woman was found in a cellar, with a babe at the breast, both frozen, and with difficulty resuscitated. Another sick woman, with two small children, and a young woman dying with consumption, were found in a garret, without fire, and only kept from freezing by an old carpet which covered them. They had had no food for twenty-four hours. There are hundreds of such cases pleading for help all over the city.

The Union Benevolent Association prefers helping the poor to employment rather than distributing alms to them; but labor is now scarce, and this appeal is for MONEY—MONEY immediately. The Visitors are waiting to visit, but they have no means. Let this appeal come home to all who are enjoying the home comforts and the luxuries of life.

**FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS**

WILL BE REQUIRED TO SUPPLY BUT ONE-HALF THAT IS NEEDED.

Two months of the worst of the season is left, and no less a sum will suffice to keep from starving the families of those now in charge of this Society.

The Collectors, Messrs. EVANS and WATSON, will make their second calls immediately.

Money can also be left with EDMUND WILCOX, Esq., Treasurer, or at the Office, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. 1 30 wfsmtt

FRIENDS' ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, near Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. H. WORTHINGTON, Superintendent.
Application for the admission of patients may be made to the superintendent, at the Asylum, or to either of the undernamed MANAGERS:—
Samuel Bettle, No. 149 N. Tenth street.
Charles Ellis, N. E. corner Seventh and Market streets.
Horatio C. Wood, No. 117 Chesnut street.
John C. Allen, No. 335 S. Fifth street.
John Carter, No. 329 S. Twelfth street.
John M. Whitall, No. 410 Race street.
Mark Balderston, No. 320 N. Sixth street.
Richard Richardson, No. 522 Arch street.
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
Samuel Morris, near Olney.
Elliston P. Morris, Germantown, and No. 805 Market street.
Nathan Hilles, Frankford.
David Scull, No. 815 Arch street.
William Kinsey, S. W. corner of Third and Vine streets.
William B. Cooper, near Camden, New Jersey.
Samuel Emlen, Germantown, and No. 627 Market street.
Howard Yarnall, No. 922 Mount Vernon street.
Francis B. Cope, Germantown, and No. 1 Walnut street. 1 10 3m

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF

Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers

Will be held at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESNUT street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 2 o'clock. It is very important to manufacturers to be present, as business of importance will be brought before them.

WILLIAM DIVINE, Chairman.
GEORGE BULLOCK, Secretary. 1 30 5t

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 627 CHESNUT Street, Corner of Seventh.

ESTABLISHED 1844 INCORPORATED 1852.
BOOK-KEEPING thoroughly and practically taught in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, including the best and shortest methods for computing Interest, Front and Loss, Average, Exchange, etc.
Also, BUSINESS FORMS, Commercial Law, Detecting Counterfeit Money, etc.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. SEPARATE INSTRUCTION.
This Institution, the longest established of any in the city, combines the experience and accumulated advantages of the past with all recent improvements and facilities of real value. Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 2 1 mw6t

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1867.
The Washington Gas Light Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months, payable to the Stockholders on the Philadelphia list at this Bank on the 1st of February.
1 31 3t* JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the DARK HOLLOW OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second Story.
PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1867. 1 30

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, February 5th, at 3 P. M.
By order W. M. BARLOW, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1867. 1 28 tufm3t*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the Receipts of the first instalment, paid September 1, 1866, free of Government tax, payable at the Office of the Companies in New York and Philadelphia on and after January 31, 1867.
The Transfer books of Stock and Instalment Receipts will be closed until February 1, from this date. January 18.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 17, 1867. 1 19 12t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 28 19t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—
Life Membership.....$25·00
Annual Membership..... 3·00
Entrance Fee..... 1·00
Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary.
12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE Annual Report is now ready for distribution. Persons wishing to become acquainted with the views and objects of the Board of Management, and with the prospects of the institution, are requested to call at the Library and procure the Report. 1 30 3trp

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Stockholders at the annual meeting held at Oxford, Chester county, Pa., January 14, 1867, elected as
PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL M. FELTON.
DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Isaac Hinckley, | James R. Ramsey, |
| Philip Quigley, | James A. Strawbridge, |
| David Woelpper, | Daniel Stubbs, |
| Josiah Phillips, | Dr. S. B. Stubbs, |
| Milton Conard, | Jacob Tome, |
| Samuel Dickey, | Henry B. Magraw. |

The Directors, at a meeting held at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, January 24, 1867, elected
JOSEPH HUDDELL,
1 31 6t Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 10, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings, in Scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into the Seven per cent Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of Five Hundred Dollars, on and after MAY 1, 1867, on presentation at the Office of the Company.
The Scrip so issued will be delivered to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st of FEBRUARY next.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock this P. M., and remain closed until the 21st instant.
WILLIAM WISTER,
1 15 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election for Managers for the ensuing year will be held.
1 25 10t* CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable. Instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.
STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* iron frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.
The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point.
The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
1 28 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION, at our Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, an elegant CONCERT GRAND PIANO, which has been pronounced both by professional and amateur players, equalled by none. We are prepared to convince our friends and the public generally that the PHILADELPHIA GRAND PIANO can do justice to its native city, and if once supported by those who claim the benefits of Philadelphia (*though purchasing their Grands and Squares from neighboring cities*), we promise to make them the leading Piano in every respect. Therefore, we earnestly hope that the music-loving public will give us a call, and examine what may be justly termed a PHILADELPHIA TRIUMPH.
SCHOMACKER P. F. MANUF. CO.,
1 26 6t4p No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

WM. SHOW 11TH GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST.

TO THE LADIES.

EVENING PARTIES.

TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS.
8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.
WARBURTON & SON'S,
No. 1004 CHESNUT ST.
1 10 1m4p

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
Great Reduction in Prices.
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
CASH PRINCIPLE.
Watches and Jewelry Carefully Repaired.
Particular attention paid to manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON.
Having engaged with KITCHEN & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. 2 1 1m

JUST LANDED,
ENGLISH CARPETINGS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY, and
INGRAINS.
Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

NEW FRENCH PAINTINGS.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

Have Much Pleasure in Opening To-day a Choice Invoice of
FIRST-CLASS FRENCH PICTURES,
Works of Willeurs Frere, Gerome, Troyon, Zisin, Accard, Fauvelot, and others.
PRICES MODERATE.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
And Looking Glass Warerooms,
1 31 4p No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

## GROCERIES, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
Are offering the finest stock of
PURE OLD RYE WHISKY
IN THE MARKET.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL'S Mills
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
PORT WINE,
From the London Docks, selected expressly for our retail trade.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS, and
MOSELLES,
OF ALL THE FAVORITE BRANDS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.
OLIVE OIL,
MUSHROOMS,
FRENCH PEAS,
FRENCH MUSTARD
(Of our own importation.)
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 6mrp No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

SHERRY WINE.

We have yet on hand a portion of last invoice of the
SUPERIOR CROWN SHERRY
Which has given so much satisfaction to those who have already purchased of
Still for sale in octaves (20 gallons) at the importer's price.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.
2 14 mw4p§

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES,
AND
Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS.
PEACHES, GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES, ETC.,
STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HAVANA CIGARS.
A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF
HAVANA CIGARS
Just received, and for sale at reduced prices.
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT STs.
1 16 1m4p

PIONEER SOAP.
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
1 25 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 110 WALNUT Street.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE
PHILADELPHIA.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
RARE INDUCEMENTS TO PATRONS.
TERMS REDUCED—ONE HUNDRED SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE ISSUED AT $30.
NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS
ARE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
On account of the increased accommodations, and cost of fitting up the new rooms,
ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS
Will be received for a six months' course at the low rate of $30 each, for which a full course scholarship will be issued. Immediate application is necessary to secure the advantages of this liberal offer, as the number will be strictly limited to one hundred.
THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION
Is of the most practical and valuable character, and in all respects unsurpassed advantages are offered to those who wish to prepare for an active business life.
BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, TELEGRAPHING, THE HIGHER MATHEMATICS, ETC.
EVENING INSTRUCTION.

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| Full Course, six months | $25 |
| Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months | 12 |
| Penmanship, twenty lessons | 5 |

FAIRBANKS' BOOK-KEEPING,
The only work now before the public composed of sets obtained from actual business, alone insures in the Department of Accounts unequalled facilities.
For circulars and further information apply at the office, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., Principal.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary 2 1 mwf

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.
PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
The Spring Session will commence on MONDAY, February 4.

| TERMS. | (1 14tf |
|---|---|
| Day scholars, per session | $50 00 |
| Boarding scholars, per session | 200·00 |

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST STREET. EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Second Session will commence February 4. A few pupils will be received to fill vacancies. 1 29 6t*

## FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission 12 24 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies

7-30s,
JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST,
CONVERTED INTO
5-20s
WITHOUT CHARGE.
5-20s Delivered at Once.
1 24 10t§p DREXEL & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION,
OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Janu 21, 1867
The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Eastern Division,
DUE FEBRUARY 1,
Will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Banking House of
MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
On and after that date.
1 22 tF10 WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

TEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.
This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevada, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the Company.
These securities form a first claim on the entire assets of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinary stock at the option of the holder at any period during the five years.
For particulars and further information, apply to the Secretary or the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PENN BUILDINGS,
No. 430 WALNUT Street.
PRESIDENT,
HON. ALEXANDER RAMSEY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
28tf] COL. JACOB ZIEGLER.

FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at
85.
All information cheerfully given.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
1 21 2m4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

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| Jos. T. Bailey, | Wm. Ervien, | Sam. A. Bispham |
| Edw. B. Orne, | Osgood Welsh, | Fred. A. Hoyt. |
| Natha Hilles, | Ben. Rowland, Jr. | Wm. H. Rhawn |

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (1 31 3m

BACON & WARDER
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.
STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.
TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.
WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 3 1mrp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPT driving Mare, suitable for all work, five years old. Address BOX 84, "Evening Telegraph Office." 1 24

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE JAPS AT THE ACADEMY.—The "Imperial Troupe" have created a decided *furor*, and it is with difficulty a seat can be procured, or even standing room. The performances passed off last evening without accident. The programme is varied enough to furnish an evening's entertainment without a performer's engaging in dangerous ground and lofty tumbling. The ribbons, the tops, the tumbling, the female juggler, who hauls a baker's dozen of lighted lanterns out of a small box, to the accompaniment of a tinkling guitar in the hands of a neat and pretty little Jap-ess; the balancing of the crock, whence a tiny little fellow emerges, looking like a potted shrimp—are all wonderful in their way, and performed with an ease and grace that prove the "Imperial Troupe" to be the very aristocrats of their profession. It is a pity Risley has purchased passages for the next steamer. We think he might bridge the time between the 10th and the steamer of the 20th so profitably as to leave no cause for regret that the other company had preceded him to New York; in fact, there, as here, they would act simply as advertising agents for his troupe. Give us, dear Dick, a week or more, before you leave our golden shore.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the Rehearsal to-morrow afternoon, at the Musical Fund Hall:—

1. Overture, "Rockmill" ............ ......Reiselger
2. "Terzetto," from *Attila*.....................Verdi
3. "Almack's Dances," Wal z..................Lanner
4. Allegretto, from seventh "Sinfonie"..Beethoven
5. Overture, "Oberon"......... ...........Weber
6. Duett from *William Tell*...................Rossini
7. "Dueppler Fortification Storm Galop" F. Diethe

BENEFITS TO-NIGHT.—At the New Chesnut Street Theatre Mrs. Barney Williams will take a benefit. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear in three most popular and attractive pieces.

For Mr. Brougham's farewell benefit, at the Walnut, this evening, *Pocahontas* is to be played, together with the *Bachelor of Arts*, and *Love and Murder*.

At the Arch, for the benefit of 'Jack," "Dame Gill," "Little Johnny Horner" and "Mary and her Little Lamb" will all appear in the new pantomime.

At the American, for the benefit of Miss Mollie Williams, a great bill is offered, comprising three admirable plays.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.—At the Chesnut, Mr and Mrs Barney Williams will give their second *apres-midi* entertainment.

At the Arch the Foxes will amuse the young people with the great new pantomime of *Jack and Gill*. Go and take the children, by all means.

At the American a fine matinee performance will occur at 2 o'clock.

At the Assembly Buildings, Mr. Kennedy will sing a number of Scotch songs, commencing at 2 o'clock. He will be assisted by his accomplished daughter on the piano.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

MOUNTING PEGASUS—THE GRAND IN LOCAL LITERATURE.—Why a man who calls a cat a cat in speaking should call it "a feline species of fauna" when he writes about it, has always been to us a cause of surprise. And why a very young writer scorns Saxon, and uses only Johnsonian expressions, has never been satisfactorily explained. Yet both these propositions are true. The most astonishing examples of fine writing that we have seen occur in local departments of newspapers, and some of these exhibit such overwhelming outbursts of genius that we pity the blind fate which made their author a reporter instead of a historian or a translator of the classics. One of the most alarming instances of a flow of the genuine "hifalutin" occurs in a morning contemporary, in a story intended to harrow up the soul. It is the terrible tale of a youthful negress, who is favored with the caption of "An Extraordinary Career of Crime," and which "crimes" appear to have consisted in the rather distinctive but by no means extraordinary sport of setting haystacks on fire. A column and a half of her adventures is spread before the reader. We are assured that the "story possesses many astounding facts, of terrible fires, attempted murder, destruction of property generally, and how a large section of country was kept for some time in continual excitement because of the supposed invasion by a Rebel cavalryman, commissioned especially to burn private property without distinction of ownership."

We will not follow the rambles of this wonderful negress, who at the mature age of ten does all sorts of wonderful things. We cannot imagine the phenomenon as described. We quote the graphic reporter:—"She was cheerful in the retirement of the prison; her eye was yet piercing, and its expression rather fascinating. Little did the visitor think it was an 'evil eye.'" As she was then nearing thirteen, the force of the word "yet" is easily appreciated. At that age the eyes of children mostly begin to grow dim!

A little further down, the following lines, descriptive of a country garden, occur:—"Attached to the residence were two splendid flower-gardens, that exhaled their perfume on the passing breeze. Some of these choice offerings of the Floral Queen were exotics, while the others were rare indigenous plants. Early on a bright June morn, the flowery mon h of the year, it was discovered that all the flowers in one of the gardens had been pulled up by the roots, or torn from the stems and scattered profusely around."

We call attention to the delicate name for June, and also to the immediate connection of the "Floral Queen" (whoever she is) with the subject. But we cannot quote more at large. The same delicate style of description abounds throughout the article. The servant is not discharged, nor does she leave a family—she only "retires from service." A mother who has lost her child suffered the affliction of having, "for a time, her reasoning powers entirely dethroned." And so on through the column and a half. We would merely hold up the present case as a lesson, from which to draw the conclusion that as the task of the reporter is merely to tell facts, the simplest wording will save him from appearing ridiculous. When he advances opinions, or beautifies his paragraph with high-sounding sentences of foreign derivation, he grows sublime, but also appears absurd.

A COSTLY RUNAWAY IN EVERY RESPECT.—About ten o'clock yesterday, a couple of men were driving a horse and cutter, the property of Andrew R. Aming, of Germantown, of whom they had hired the rig for a pleasant ride. They went along first rate for a time, and were enjoying themselves in a most pleasant manner, when the animal gave unmistakable signs of being possessed of a high-spirited nature, and apparent inclination to running. This he did on the Ridge avenue, by an unexpected *coup de main* to the disconcerted drivers, who were tumbled suddenly into the street. With the speed of the wind, he (the horse) rushed down Levering street, and up into the Ridge road, and through Shares' alley; and this alley being large enough to admit a wagon at its opening, but only three or four feet wide at its further extremity, the cutter, consequently, stuck fast, in a smashed condition, while the horse went on. Down he went to the turnpike road, and when attempting to turn a corner, slipped and broke his right fore-shoulder. This, of course, damaged his future use, and he was accordingly knocked in the head. The horse was a valuable one, the owner having considered him worth $1200. Everything taken into account, it is a costly affair.

A LADY ASSAULTED IN THE STREET.—Last night, about 8 o'clock, a Mrs. Ann Fullerton was walking along Twenty-first street, near Washington avenue, with her little child in her arms, when James Watson, who is employed as watchman in the machine shop at the corner of the above-named streets, rushed out, caught hold of the lady, threw his arms around her neck, and attempted to draw her into the building. The lady screamed lustily for help, and Officer Miller, making his round, and hearing the cries, made his way quickly to the spot. Watson ingloriously fled into the shop from before the onset of the officer, locked himself in, and thus secured himself from an unpleasant meeting, in the vain hope that Officer Miller would condescend to overlook the matter and go off. In this he was mistaken, for Miller, about 12 o'clock, by some dexterous movement, laid hands on him, and took him to the Station House at Twentieth and Fitzwater. This morning Mrs. Fullerton appeared, and lodged complaint, and Alderman Lutz held Watson in $700 bail to answer.

CURIOUS SCENE IN A CAFE—A FERRET AND RAT COMBAT; THE PROFESSIONAL RAT-CATCHER.—Perhaps one of the most entertaining and interesting scenes occurring off the stage took place this morning at a well-known eating-house in this vicinity. Any one of our readers who remembers Old Drury in its palmiest days, will recall to their recollection William Evans Burton, familiarly known as "Billy Burton," so celebrated for his impersonation of English eccentric characters, like that of "Robert Tyke" in the *School of Reform*—a character made still more famous and classic by Lysander Thompson, also dead, and Charles Walter Couldock, at whose renditions of the repentant and reformed poacher we have seen the dress circles in tears, and Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania arise, and, with the dignity becoming their position, leave the orchestra box to conceal their emotion. But the scene this morning had none of that tenderness and pathos, and we only recall the character of "Tyke" because of its peculiar provincialism of accent, and that the performers were his similitudes in English life.

We had scarcely entered the *cafe* when two characters, entirely *sui generis*, presented themselves at another door. They entered with a slouching gait and set of hat peculiar to the character. They were seedy in apparel, and had the general appearance of "A Ticket-of-Leave Man." We at once detected their nationality, approached them with "From the old country?" with a provincial intonation of voice. "Ye-es," looking up inquiringly. "Yorkshire?" "Na, Nottinghamsheer," very broad. "Brothers?" "Na; but born i' ye same town." He carried a wallet under his overcoat, and had a bag suspended at his side, while the other had just set down a box, with a door in its front near the top." "What are you at? "Why don't ye know?—don't ye see we are ratcathers?" and with the word he drew a large grey rat from his bag by the tail, and swung it round and round, ending by tossing it again and again in the air, and catching it with the ease of a Chinese juggler, the beast exhibiting a shocking tameness. "And what is in that box?" "Ferrets—the gamest animal in the world, and the liveliest. How they hate a rat! Make up a purse, gentlemen, only fifty cents, just to pay for the rat, and ye shall see the gamesomest fight ye ever seen in your lives!"

It was done in an instant. Then taking from his pocket a light piece of twine, he attached it to one of the hind legs of a large Norway rat. His companion here drew from the box a beautiful cream-colored ferret of exceeding tameness, lithe and sinewy, but scarcely a third larger than the rat he was about to encounter. The rat was set on the ground, and the ferret displayed to him. The terror of the rat was extreme, and he gave utterance to a cry. Like a snake the ferret sprang on him, and the battle began. The rat was only a dark spot in the arms of his enemy, who had seized him somewhere about the neck.

The rats fought ferociously, but in vain. It was the embrace of death. Again and again did the exhibitor lift the writhing and struggling forms in air, holding the rat suspended by the tail, the ferret still holding on until the last drop of blood left the body. This scene was three times repeated, two additional rats escaping from his hand, being killed by his terriers who accompanied him. Some idea of the value of the ferret in exterminating the rat, may be formed from the fact that he, with his five ferrets, destroyed no less than 18,070 last year alone. He estimates the cost of a rat in a house or barn, with what they eat, and what they destroy, at $1 per week.

OF INTEREST TO FENIANS.—We notice by the New York papers that the Fenian dignitaries of that city have resolved upon disposing of a large number of arms contributed by the over confident and trusting members of the Order, in the fond but vain belief that they were thereby contributing in some measure to the resurrection of the dead nationality of their motherland. It appears that the Fenian exchequer is at a fearfully low ebb, and as it is quite impossible to dispose of any bonds at the present juncture of affairs, and as the current expenses of the institution must be paid by money obtained from some source or other, this plan has been devised as the only one which will enable the leaders to retain their comfortable quarters, in which they idle away their time at the expense of their duped followers. Two thousand stand of arms have been offered for sale, principally muskets and Springfield rifles, all ready for immediate use. We would advise the Fenians of this city to have a sharp lookout on these proceedings, and to take good care that none of the arms that may now be in their possession find their way to New York to share a similar fate.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN GENTLEMAN.—B. F. Hancock, Esq., father of General Winfield S. Hancock, died at an early hour this morning, at his residence at Norristown, Montgomery county. Mr. Hancock was a well-known gentleman, and universally respected. He was born in one of the upper townships of Montgomery county, in the year 1800, where he studied the profession of law, and was admitted to the bar. He was somewhat of a politician, and at one time was actively identified with the old Whig party. After the assassination of President Lincoln he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District, which office he held at the time of his death. He leaves a numerous circle of sorrowing friends.

General Hancock, who has been in command of one of the Western Departments, arrived home some two or three days since, and is now at Norristown.

The disease of which Mr. Hancock died was congestion of the bowels. He was sick some five weeks.

UNPLEASANT JAM.—Yesterday afternoon, at the crossing of Jefferson street and Germantown avenue, occurred one of those really unpleasant encounters, which depress the spirits, and call forth angry debate between drivers. Two teams—one a large, old-fashioned country wagon, and the other of more modern manufacture, and consequently more lightly proportioned—attempted to pass each other by each turning half-way out of the track. The horses were spirited, the tracks slippery, and the sides of the road piled high with snow. The result was that the two inside wheels locked, and the horses, energetically going ahead, broke the axletrees, letting boxes and bags and baskets quickly to the ground. It was some time before the track could be cleared; and about an hour afterwards, the two wagons might have been seen going along with a long pole to serve as a wheel.

INTERESTING SERVICES.—The Rev. E. L. Burnett was ordained and installed pastor of Lancaster Avenue Presbyterian Church last evening. An eloquent discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. March on the duties of the ministry. The ordaining, installation, and extending of the right hand of fellowship by the Presbytery to which this church is attached, followed, the Rev. Mr. Mallery presiding. After the *Te Deum*, sung by the choir, the Rev. Dr. Butler delivered the charge to the pastor and the Rev. E. B. Bruen the charge to the people. The occasion was very interesting, and will long be remembered by those present.

WRESTLING ON ICE.—On last Thursday afternoon a shooting-match came off on the Delaware, opposite Bridesburg wharf. While the shooting was going on, an extempore game of wrestling was inaugurated on the ice, in which Daniel Gilbert, living in Sixth street, above Chesnut, the keeper of the Frankford House, and John Kripps were engaged. Gilbert slipping in the "tug and tussel," his ankle was seriously fractured, causing severe pain, and which will cause his confinement for at least four months to the house.

BURGLARS FOILED.—Last night burglars entered the store of Mathieu & Son by means of false keys through the front door. Indications show that the opening of the safe, placed in the centre of the room, was the object of their immediate exertions. A hole, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, had been drilled in the door near the lock, and the powder found in it this morning, and some of the instruments found lying on the floor, indicated that the burglars were frightened away without accomplishing their object.

A SLIPPERY HUSBAND.—A lady arrived in this city yesterday in search of her husband, who had run away from Buffalo with another man's wife, his two children, and $1500. She visited Alderman Delaney's office, and requested his assistance in ferreting out the runaway. She learned he was or had been boarding at a house in Columbia avenue. Proceeding there, she was informed that he had left, and was at present living in Ninth street. She was so elated at having found some trace of him, that she informed the lady of the house all the circumstances of the case. A gentleman who was present, and who knew the husband, immediately left, and informed him that his wife was on his track. The lady, in company with two constables, proceeded to a place opposite the house on Ninth street, and watched for his appearance. He not arriving at the hour expected—6 o'clock—one of the officers went over to the house, and learned that the bird had packed up his baggage and left, in company with his second wife and incumbrances. The first wife was very much taken aback at this astounding information, and came very near fainting. She says she has money enough to continue the pursuit for two weeks, and intends prosecuting it in a vigorous manner, and, if possible, have her derelict husband arrested.

ASSAULT ON TWO OFFICERS.—Patrick Namer, aged 37, residing on the Township Line road, and James Savage, residence unknown, had committed some act, while on a drunken spree, for which the officers were on the lookout for them. Yesterday Officers Froise and Frease found them, and attempted to take them into custody. This they resisted, and a fight for the mastery ensued. It was one of those regular rough-and-tumble engagements in which superiority of muscle is put to test. The officers had their clothes literally stripped to rags, as were those of their opponents. The triumph of this unexpected tussle, favored by the free use of locust-billies, was with the officers, who marched their defeated opponents to the Twenty-second Ward Station House. Patrick was held to answer on his part in the nice sum of $5000 bail, and Savage in $2000 bail; Savage thus showing that he was less savage in his manner than Namer. Both, in default of procuring bail, were committed.

ARRESTS DURING JANUARY.—During the month just closed, the arrests made by the police in Philadelphia showed a total of 2428, apportioned among the various Districts as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 209 | Twelfth | 88 |
| Second | 261 | Thirteenth | 29 |
| Third | 220 | Fourteenth | 25 |
| Fourth | 264 | Fifteenth | 28 |
| Fifth | 175 | Sixteenth | 160 |
| Sixth | 109 | Reserve Corps | 105 |
| Seventh | 82 | Harbor | 14 |
| Eighth | 153 | Park | 15 |
| Ninth | 105 | Vagrant Detectives | 44 |
| Tenth | 167 | Day Sergeants | 15 |
| Eleventh | 113 | Chesnut Hill | 3 |

ASSAULT.—Louis Delany, whose residence is No. 406 Sixth street, was arrested for an assault and battery and petty larceny, while in a drunken condition. Last night, Delany having imbibed freely, he was rolling along near Thirteenth and Chesnut streets, when he assaulted a little newsboy, took his papers away from him, and kicked him because he manifested his sorrow in loud sobs. He was arrested on the spot, and Alderman Jones committed him to answer in default of $600 bail.

A CORRECTION.—Yesterday the report went forth that Mrs. Gesell, the aged lady who was found dead on the steps of a house at the corner of Grape and Ellis streets, was frozen to death. This has been satisfactorily contradicted. The cause of her sudden decease was the heart disease, with which she has been afflicted for a number of years. Her husband, who went to the war, has never been heard from, but is supposed to have been killed by Mosby's men in one of their raids. She leaves no family.

LARCENY OF HARNESS.—Francis Armstrong, living at No. 203 Quarry street, sixty-two years of age, was arrested for appropriating to himself a valuable set of harness, which he took from the stables of the Bull's Head tavern, on Market street, below Tenth. From time to time, many articles of greater or less value, have traced their disappearance to the agency of Armstrong. Alderman Jones committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Daniel Conalton, aged twenty-eight years, residing at No. 37 North Third street, was arrested last night by Officer Mathews for an assault on the latter, who attempted to take charge of him for some criminal action. For this he was in a summary manner taken by Officer Matthews before Alderman Jones, and held in $600 bail for a further hearing.

PROVIDED FOR.—A little boy, aged ten years, named John Laulis, was picked up in the street this morning by one of the Fourteenth District officers, and taken to the Central Station. His father is an inebriate, and his mother *idem*; and in order to remove the child from the degrading influences of his parents, he was sent to the St. John's Home.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ASCENDANT.—The Police reports for last night exhibit an increase in drunkenness. A large number of persons were arrested, some fined, and others committed. Energetic measures, in the shape of fines or committals, should be instituted to prevent this increase.

LARCENY.—Susan Smith was arrested this morning for the larceny of some dresses, shawls, underclothing, etc., the property of Sleiva Mendez. She will have a hearing to-day.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

HANDSOME PLATED SERVICE FOR A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER.—Philadelphia can point with just pride to the excellency of her manufactures. This is a recognized fact, and is acknowledged in a practical manner by the orders that flow in upon our manufacturers. We lately called in at the establishment of Messrs. Mead & Co., No. 910 Chesnut street. This firm has got a contract for furnishing the splendid Mississippi steamer Great Republic with a silver-plated service. The entire service will number four hundred pieces, and is got up in a style that would do credit to any place. For elegance of workmanship and design, they are unsurpassed. They are made of nickel silver, and triple plated. Messrs. Mead & Co. have also supplied the La Pierre House and the Girard House, of this city; the Washington Hotel, in Washington; the St Charles, in Pittsburg; and the Surf House and United States Hotel, in Atlantic City. Every article that is sent from their place is warranted, and the utmost pains are taken that every article shall be perfect. In the silver-plating room every article is weighed to see that the proper quantity of silver has been deposited upon the articles, and none are allowed to go out that have not the proper proportion of silver to be warranted triple plated. Their business is mainly supplying hotels and steamers.

TICKET 58,600!—This remarkable ticket is now in exhibition on many of the garments sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental Hotel. This number, it will be remembered, drew the Crosby Opera House, and the same number here indicates that that is the number of garments made of this kind this season at this immense clothing house. Call and see the number, and the garments and the prices.

TO THE PUBLIC.—J. J. Turt'e, 926 Chesnut street, Importer of Wines, Teas, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces, etc., will shortly open a large stock of goods. Previous to which is offered a choice assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, imported in the steamers "Hendrick Hudson" and "Stars and Stripes.

FOR THE LUNGS.—Delicate persons, or those predisposed to consumption, should try one of the "Respirators," to protect the lungs by excluding cold and damp air from inhalation. For sale at No 115 S. Tenth street, below Chesnut, at Madeira's Ear Instrument Depot.

"SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS" will remain on exhibition at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street, for a short time, previous to its removal to the Paris Exposition. Call in and examine it.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SALE OF PAINTINGS THIS EVENING.—The sale of valuable Oil Paintings, by Messrs. Birch & Son, Auctioneers, at F. Gabrylewitz's Gallery, No. 1305 Chesnut street, will be continued this evening at 7½ o'clock. Many of the finest paintings of the collection are in this evening's sale.

CARAMELS—CARAMELS—CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS should be cured, as they surely can be, by a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A SURE remedy for Chills and Fever. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

## DIED.

BEATTY.—On Thursday morning, January 31, ROBERT C. BEATTY, in the 67th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Bristol, Pa., on Monday, February 4 at 2 o'clock. **

COULSTON.—On the 30th instant, ELIZA, only daughter of S. C. and Sarah Coulston, aged 6 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence No. 1513 Girard avenue, on Saturday, February 2, at 1 o'clock.

CRANKSHAW.—On the 29th instant, MARTHA ALICE, daughter of Charles and Martha Crankshaw, aged 22 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the parents' residence No. 14 Unity street, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon, February 2, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

DRYSDALE.—On Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, JANETTA R., relict of the late William Drysdale.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1615 Race street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. **

SHULTZ.—On the 29th instant, GEORGE WALTER, son of Anna and the late George W. Shultz, in the 5th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Richard White, No. 1353 Marlborough street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WATSON.—On the 29th instant, AMOSIAH WATSON, in the 55th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Bustleton pike, above Frankford, on Seventh-day morning, February 2, at 11 o'clock. ‡

FOR CURLS TO BE WORN AT THE "Party" or Ball, you will find Curling Rods, Pinching Irons, Curling Tongs—a variety of kinds and sizes—for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BEAUTIFUL POCKET KNIVES, SUITABLE for gifts; Scissors, Razors in cases. Table Cutlery in neat Morocco cases, and plated Forks and Spoons, by
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No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HYDE'S PATENT AROMA-SAVING AND Condensing Family Coffee Browner, and other styles of Coffee Roasters, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

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FASHIONABLE HATTER,
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Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of GOODYEAR'S PATENT VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING PACKING, HOSE, etc., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters.
GOODYEAR'S,
No. 308 CHESNUT Street,
South side.
N. B.—We have a new and cheap article of GARDEN and PAVEMENT HOSE very cheap, to which the attention of the public is called. 1 24 3m

PITCH PINE TIMBER.—120,000 FEET superior South Carolina Pitch Pine Timber. Large sticks on shipboard. For sale by
DALLETT & SON,
1 30 5p No. 129 South FRONT Street.

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
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STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,
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Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to 5 31$

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN No. 242 PEAR Street. [11 7$

# FOURTH EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 1.

### New Finance Bill.

Jay Cooke, of Pennsylvania; Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire; Thomas B. Page and John W. Ellis, of Ohio; E. G. Noyes, of Indiana, and other prominent bankers and business men of the country, held a consultation with the Comptroller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury yesterday, and agreed upon the following bill, which meets the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Comptroller of the Currency:—

The gentlemen above-named have had an interview with the Senate Finance Committee, and it is understood the bill will be reported by the Committee to the Senate to-day. The bill reads as follows:—

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of redeeming and retiring any compound interest notes outstanding, and held by National Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue temporary loan certificates in the manner described by sections four of the Act approved July 25, 1862, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in lawful money on demand and said certificates of temporary loan may constitute and be held by any National Bank holding or owning the same, as a part of, and not exceeding the reserve provided for in sections 31 and 32 of the act, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency," etc., approved June 3, 1864, provided that the amount issued shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

The proposition embraced in this bill meets the warm approval of the Treasury Department, as it relieves the department of all anxiety on account of the compound interest notes, and will provide for them in such way as not to derange the business and finances of the country.

An effort will be made to-day to open the navigation of the Potomac, by using the ram Stonewall as an ice-breaker.

### Colored People's Nominations.

The colored people of Washington propose to nominate Sayles J. Bowen, City Postmaster, and President of the Freedmen's Relief Association, as their candidate for Mayor.

### Still Another Veto Expected.

It is intimated that the President will veto the Tariff bill, should it pass the House in the shape it passed the Senate.

The Tariff bill will be referred to-day to the Committee on Ways and Means, and there considered in connection with the Tax bill.

### Obsequies of Hon. P. Johnson.

The funeral of Hon. Philip Johnson will take place on Sunday.

### Compound Interest Notes.

The Senate Finance Committee have decided to report the bill for funding the compound interest notes on Tuesday next.

### The Judiciary Committee.

The Judiciary Committee are still examining witnesses in the Maryland investigation.

The impeachment investigation has not commenced.

The Indemnity bill will be reported back on Monday, and promptly passed.

### Death of Henry S. Magraw.

Henry S Magraw, of Maryland, formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, died here about 8·40 o'clock this morning.

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

### Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Mr. Poland (Vt.) introduced a bill for the appointment of Surrogate of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee

On motion of Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) the bill to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives was taken up.

Mr Davis (Ky.) spoke at some length against the bill, characterizing it as a party measure, having none but party purposes.

Mr. Trumbull said it was a bill that came from the House, where it had received the sanction of all parties. The origin of the law, he said, arose from the inconvenience of organizing the House without some special designation of this kind. It only differed from the existing law in declaring that the Clerk shall only put upon the list, members from States represented in the previous Congress

After further debate the bill was passed. Yeas 31; nays 6. The negatives were Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson and Saulsbury.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) moved to take up the bill to abolish and forever prohibit peonage in the Territory of New Mexico.

Mr. Poland had no objection to taking up this bill if it would lead to no debate, but he wished to get the Bankrupt bill passed as soon as possible, and he believed it was properly before the Senate, having been made the special order

The Chair said the Bankrupt bill was not before the Senate the time for which it was made the special order was passed, and it had been superseded by other bills.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) hoped the Bankrupt Bill would be taken up and passed.

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) hoped that the Niagara Ship Canal bill would be taken up. He thought it would lead to no debate.

Mr Lane said he was opposed to both, but he preferred taking up the Bankrupt bill first

### House of Representatives.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.), one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive into the Treasury, on the same terms as the original bequest, the residuary legacy of James Smithson, now in United States bonds in the hands of the Secretary of the Institution amounting to $26 210·62, together with such other sums as the Regents may, from time to time, see fit to deposit, not exceeding the original bequest, one million dollars.

The second section authorizes the income from the residuary legacy to be applied by the Board of Regents in the same manner as the interest on the original bequest in accordance with the act of August 10, 1864. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution permitting Captain John A. Webster, Jr., of the steamer Mahoning, to receive from the Government of Great Britain a gold chronometer, in appreciation of his valuable services in saving British vessels in distress on our coast. Read three times and passed

On motion of Mr Terry (Mich.), the Secretary of War was directed to transmit the reports and estimates for the improvement of the harbors of Pent Water and Pere Marquette, on Lake Michigan.

On motion of Mr. Darling (N. Y.), the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Internal Revenue law so as to require the destruction of all copper stills that may be confiscated to the United States, and the sale of the same as old copper only.

The House proceeded, as the first business in order during the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill that was before the House at the close of the morning hour last Saturday, to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to hear the application of the heirs of Thomas W. Harvey for the re extension of the patents of 30th May, 1846, and of 18th August, 1846 for improvements in machinery for cutting screws and for dressing screw heads, and to grant extensions of such patents for seven years from the 30 h May, 1867 and 18th August, 1867.

Mr. Bromwell (Ill.), who reported the bill from the Committee on Patents, addressed the House in support of the bill.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Hale, Washburne, of Massachusetts, Allison, Stevens, and Morrill.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) represented that although the patentee or his heirs may not have derived much advantage from the invention, the assignees of the patents had made fortunes. He described it as the most enormous monopoly that this country had ever seen.

Mr. Washburne took the same ground, and showed that the public had already paid millions for the invention. He also showed that the widows and heirs of Harvey had assigned their interest to the American Screw Company of Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. Allison (Iowa) stated that the American Screw Company, which had the patent, had actually bought off an English screw company from bringing their productions into an American market, paying it a royalty of $40,000 a year.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) stated that for years past the American Screw Company had divided 30 to 40 per cent. semi-annually.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) added that the stock of the Company was 290 or 300 per cent. over par, and that its dividends were immense.

Mr. Bromwell denied that the bill was for the benefit of the American Screw Company, asserting that it was for the widows and heirs

Mr. Myers (Pa.), a member of the Committee on Patents spoke in support of the bill

Mr. Allison moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Washburne (Mass.) demanded the yeas and nays. The motion was negatived—yeas, 20; nays, 95

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till next private bill day, probably to-morrow

The House at half past 1 o'clock took up the Senate bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices the debate being on the suggestion of Mr Hale limited to half-hour speeches

### Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, February 1.—Middling upland Cotton, 33½@34c Coffee firm, but inactive Flour dull and prices favor buyers; good Howard street superfine, $11; Northwestern extras $11·25@12·50. Red winter wheat, $2 80@3 20. White Corn, good to prime $1·03@1·05; do, mixed, $1; yellow, 94@96c. for prime Pennsylvania delivered up town, and 1@2c. more delivered at Fell's Point Oats, 56@58c, an advance of 2c Whisky unchanged Sugar—stock reduced, and held firm at 10¼@10⅜c. for refining grades. Cloverseed $9@9·12½, with sales of prime new; old is held at $8·75.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

### Senate.

HARRISBURG, February 1.—Mr. Fisher presented petitions from citizens of York, in favor of a change in the election laws, so as to secure justice to Republicans as well as to Democrats in that county.

Mr. Lowry, from the Railroad Committee, reported favorably an act making it a penal offense to exclude colored people from the cars.

Mr. Bingham, from the same committee, reported a full railroad law.

Mr. Wallace read a bill giving the Courts of Common Pleas greater powers in creating corporations; also one authorizing the commutation of the death penalty in certain cases; also a resolution for revising the civil laws of the Commonwealth.

The act allowing colored persons to ride on all cars was called up by Senator Lowry considered, and postponed until Tuesday morning next.

### House of Representatives.

An act repealing the law of March 30, 1866, giving bounties to the soldiers of the War of 1812, was considered and postponed in order to a low time for the preparation of a new bill.

Mr. Diese presented a petition from 416 naturalized citizens of Clinton county, praying that Congress might be urged to extend the same privileges to Caucasian emigrants in the District of Columbia, in regard to suffrage, as it has extended to negroes in that District.

Different petitions from the interior counties of the State for changes in the License law were presented, these petitions generally urging a prohibitory liquor law, and indicating a movement having that end in view.

### Marine Disaster.

PORTLAND, Me., February 1.—The schooner Seguin, from Bath for Boston, went ashore yesterday, at full tide, on Spring Point Ledge, where she now lies in a bad position, bilged and full of water. She has a cargo of salt under deck, and hay on deck. She is being stripped, and part of her cargo will be saved.

### Falling of a Roof.

BOSTON, February 1.—The roof of the building on the corner of Kingston and Summer streets fell in this morning, about eleven o'clock. Five of the men employed in tearing down the building were seriously injured, and sent to the City Hospital.

### The New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The *Express'* financial article says the case in the Money Market is steadily increasing, and the supply is in excess of the demand, at 7 per cent on collaterals and 5@6 per cent. on Governments. Gold steady. Foreign Exchange dull. Railways strong and higher, with a good demand; after the call the market was weaker, and Erie fell to 56⅞. Governments steady, with a moderate demand.

## FROM MEXICO.

### The Archbishop of Mexico and Lady Bazaine Said to Have Quitted the Capital—Fight at Tezcuco, near the Capital—Patzcuaro Sacked by Liberals, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—A Havana correspondent says that a report was circulating to the effect that Lady Bazaine and the Archbishop had left Mexico on the 20th instant.

Ortega is there suspected of having an understanding with the Imperialists.

Tezcuco was attacked on the 10th instant by Carvajal, but he was repulsed. Patzcuaro was captured by Regules, who immediately marched upon Morelia. Patzcuaro was sacked, and the inhabitants and commonalty robbed.

MATAMORAS, Jan. 20.—From General Berriozabal's headquarters I learn that Cortinas is disaffected with the present rule in Tamaulipas, but pledges himself to do nothing in opposition to it until he receives orders direct from Juarez. In the meantime, he is recruiting his command. It is thought that the Nuevo Leon troops with Cortinas keep him in check.

A convoy with one million of dollars in specie reached Matamoras yesterday.

News from the interior, through Juarist sources, announce the arrival of Ortega and Patoni at Juarez's seat of government. It is thought little or nothing will be done with them, as their influence has ceased to be dangerous.

## NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

### Political Excitement—The Conflict Between the Legislature and Governor Wells, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31.—It is understood among the friends of Governor Wells that if the Legislature passes the bill for a new constitution over his veto, the Governor will issue a proclamation declaring the Convention of 1864 legal, and reassembling it.

The radicals are organizing the Grand Army of the Republic all over the State, and another conflict between the radicals and ex-Confederates is not at all improbable. Political excitement runs high, so much so that business circles are affected.

The act passed by the Legislature of 1864 levying a tax of one-quarter per cent. on the gross sales and receipts has been declared by Judge Duplantier, of the Sixth District Court, as unconstitutional, as it levies on imports and exports, and thus comes in conflict with the provisions in the Constitution. This decision gives great satisfaction in New Orleans.

General Sheridan and Colonel Crosby, of his staff, left to-night for Washington.

## CANADA.

### An Ice-Shove on the St. Lawrence River—An Indian Village Submerged—Sufferings of the Inhabitants.

MONTREAL, January 31.—Intelligence has just been received of an ice-shove, causing very serious results, at St. Regis, an Indian village, sixty miles up the St. Lawrence, on the American frontier. The ice shoved over a large part of the village, submerging it.

It occurred during the night, and the consternation is described as dreadful. Some of the villagers climbed up and lodged in trees. Many had nothing to eat for a whole day. The Indians, it is said, have lost their all, and are lying on straw without any covering. The degree of misery caused by such a flood in mid-winter can scarcely be realized, and an appeal is made to Montreal for help.

## OBITUARY.

### Hon. Philip Johnson.

This gentleman died at his residence in Washington last night. He was born in Warren county, New Jersey, October 17, 1818 In 1839 he removed with his father to Pennsylvania, settling in Northampton county. He was educated at Lafayette College where he spent two years, after which he spent two years teaching school in the South. On his return home he studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1848, and soon afterwards elected Clerk of the Court of Sessions, and of the Oyer and Terminer. In 1853 and 1854 he was elected to the State Assembly; in 1857 was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention; in 1869 he was the Revenue Commissioner for the Third Judicial District of the State and was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving on the Committees on Roads and Canals, and on Patents. He was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was a member of the Committee on Territories. He was also a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1864 Mr Johnson was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has served during the past year on the Committees on Post Offices and Public Buildings. He was the representative from the Eleventh District, and was not renominated for election to the Fortieth Congress. Mr. Van Auken is his successor in the coming Congress.

## Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 C & A 6s 75 | 9 | 59 sh 13th & 15th | 19½ |
| $4000 Pa R 1st m 6s | 99½ | 5 sh Mech Bk | 33½ |
| $500 5-20s 65 | 106 | 100 sh Hest R ... b5 | 14½ |
| $100 do 62 | 106½ | 100 sh Reading ... b30 | 51½ |
| $1500 US 10-40s | 100 | 200 sh do ... s5int | 51½ |
| $1000 City 6s new | 100½ | 300 sh do ... s30 | 51·81 |
| $300 do ... new | 100 | 100 sh do ... 30 | 51·94 |
| $200 do ... new | 100 | 100 sh do | 51½ |
| $5000 Phil & Sun. 7s | 91½ | 100 sh do ... 2d | 51·94 |
| 25 sh Spruce & Pine | 31 | 100 sh do ... b30 | 51·94 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 5-20s 65 cp Jy | 104½ | 400 sh Feed Dam | 7 16 |
| 3 sh Penna R | 56½ | 100 sh McK & Elk | 6½ |

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

## APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

BY MRS. F. E. W. HARPER.

When a dark and fearful strife
Raged around the nation's life,
And the traitor plunged his steel
Where your quivering hearts could feel,
When your cause did need a friend,
We were faithful to the end.

When we stood with bated breath,
Facing fiery storms of death,
And the war-cloud, red with wrath,
Fiercely swept around our path,
Did our hearts with terror quail?
Or our courage ever fail?

When the captive, wanting bread,
Sought our door and lowly shed,
And the bloodhounds missed his way
Did we e'er his path betray?
Filled we not his heart with trust,
As we shared with him our crust?

With your soldiers side by side
Helped we turn the battles' tide,
Till o'er ocean, stream and shore
Waved the Rebel flag no more,
And above the rescued sod
Praises rose to Freedom's God.

But to-day the traitor stands
With the crimson on his hands,
Scowling 'neath his brow of hate,
On our weak and desolate,
With the blood-rust on the knife
Aiming at the nation's life.

Asking you to weakly yield,
All we won upon the field,
To ignore on land and flood
All the offerings of our blood,
And to write above our slain
They have fought and died in vain.

To your manhood we appeal,
Lest the traitors' iron heel
Grind and trample in the dust
All our new-born hopes and trust,
And the name of freedom be
Linked with bitter mockery.

### Folk Lore.

A book has been published in England entitled "Notes on the Folk Lore of the Northern Counties of England and the Borders," by William Henderson, with an appendix on Household Stories, by S. Baring-Gould, M. A. We quote an extract from this book, which, as an illustration of the folk lore of baptism and babies, may be of interest to the ladies:—

In the North, as in the South of England, nurses think it lucky for the child to cry at its baptism; they say that otherwise the baby shows that it is too good to live. Some, however, declare that this cry betokens the pang of the new birth; some, that it is the voice of the evil spirit, as he is driven out by the baptismal water.

As to the mother's churching, it is very "uncannie" for her to enter any other house before she goes to church, and she carries ill-luck with her. It is believed also that if she appears out of doors under the circumstances, and receives any insults or blows from her neighbours, she has no remedy at law. I am informed that old Irish custom enjoins Irish women to stay at home till after their churching, as rigidly as their Scotch or English sisters. They have, however, their own way of evading it. They will pull a little thatch from their roof, or take a splinter of slate or tile off it, fasten this at the top of their bonnet, and go where they please, stoutly averring afterward to the priest, or any one else, that they have not gone from under their own roof.

A pleasant little custom is mentioned in the Wilkie MS.; the first child baptized by a minister after his appointment to a parish is to receive his Christian name. Through the north of England, if a boy and girl are brought together to the font, care must be taken that the former be christened first; else he is condemned to bear through life a smooth and beardless face, and, still worse, the young lady will surely be endowed with the ornament he lacks. This belief holds its ground in Durham, and extends as far north as the Orkney Islands. One curious nursery practice exists both in the north and the extreme west of England, that of leaving an infant's right hand unwashed; and the reason alleged is the same, that he may gather riches. The baby's nails must not be cut till he is a year old, for fear he should grow up a thief, or, as they quaintly express it in Cleveland, "light-fingered." The mother must bite them off, if need be; and in the west of Northumberland it is believed that if the first parings are buried under an ash tree, the child will turn out "a top singer."

The mention of the ash is curious, for has it not been from very ancient times a sacred tree, supplying in its sap the first nourishment to the Grecian hero, as now to the Celtic Highlanders? Nay, according to Hesiod, Zeus made the third or brazen race of hard ashwood—pugnacious and terrible; as Yggdrasil, the cloud-tree of the Norseman, out of which he believed the first man was made, was an ash. When the year of infancy is past, and baby's nails may be safely given up to the scissors, care must be taken not to cut them on a Sunday or Friday. Friday, of course, is an unlucky day, and as for Sunday, the old rhyme says:—

"Better a child had ne'er been born
Than cut his nails on a Sunday morn!"

Another variation of the verse runs thus:—

"Friday hair, Sunday horn,
Better that child had ne'er been born.

And yet another:—

"Sunday shaven, Sunday shorn,
Better hadst thou ne'er been born!

Or, at greater length:—

"Cut them on Monday, cut them for health,
Cut them on Tuesday, cut them for wealth;
Cut them on Wednesday, cut them for news;
Cut them on Thursday, a new pair of shoes
Cut them on Friday, cut them for sorrow;
Cut them on Saturday, a present to-morrow;
But he that on Sunday cuts his horn,
Better that he had never been born!"

Again, the Cleveland nurses say that it is very important for an infant to go up in the world before it goes down. Thus, if a child should be born in the top story of a house, for want of a flight of stairs, one of the gossips will take it in her arms, and mount a table, chair, or chest of drawers, before she carries it down stairs. I have heard of a similar belief in the Channel Islands.

—Mr. George D. Prentice is about, for the first time, to print a volume in which are collected his fugitive poems.


## HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

UNDERWEAR ETC.

THE LARGEST VARIETY

AT

JOHN C. ARRISON'S.

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. 1 22

*A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.*

## WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, and

SILVER-WARE,

Of all kinds and prices.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 15 4p

Diamonds and all Precious Stones bought for cash.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 9 16

BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices 5 26§

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. 12 26§

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

"CITY OF BOSTON".....Saturday, February 2
"KANGAROO".....Wednesday, February 6
"CITY OF PARIS".....Saturday February 9
"CITY OF DUBLIN".....Wednesday, February 13
"CITY OF WASHINGTON"....Saturday, February 16

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:

| Payable in Gold | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $80 | Steerage | $30 |
| To London | 85 | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | 105 | To Paris | 45 |

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin $60; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada. 8 7§

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch, Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, a e solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms

JOHN B HAMMITT.
Kensington Screw Dock,
11§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

OF ALL KINDS,

FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE,

Can be obtained direct at the

MANUFACTORY AGENCY,

No. 708 CHESNUT Street.

Customers will find it to their advantage to deal here. 1 8 1m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, a thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady.

## DRY GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

STOCK COMPLETE.

100 Dozen Fine Doylies, $1 25 to $1 37½.
100 Dozen Fine Napkins, $2 65 per dozen.
100 Dozen Extra Good Napkins, $3 50 per dozen.
200 Dozen Fringed Towels, $2 75 per dozen.
100 Dozen Bordered Towels, $3 90 per dozen,
100 Dozen Fine Damask Towels, $4 50 to $8 50 per dozen.
Turkish Bath Towels.
Fine Damask Towels.
Red Bordered Doylies.
Red Bordered Napkins

LINEN SHEETINGS.

WIDE BARNSLEY SHEETINGS.
BARNSLEY PILLOW LINENS.

HUCKABACK.

RED BORDERED HUCK.
UNBLEACHED HUCK.
50 PIECES FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITY HUCK.

DIAPERING.

100 PIECES EXTRA HEAVY DIAPERING.
EXTRA WIDE BIRD-EYE DIAPER.
FINE BIRD-EYE LINEN, CHEAP.

BUTCHER'S LINEN, EXTRA WIDTH.
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, BARGAINS.
UNBLEACHED LINEN CLOTHS, FROM AUCTION.

Table Linen by the Yard.

10 Pieces 8-4 Heavy Table Damask, $1 12
10 Pieces 8-4 Fine Table Linens, $1 25.
8 Pieces 8-4 Richardson Table Linen, $1 50.
5 Pieces 8-4 Very Fine and Heavy Table Linen $1 75.
5 Pieces 9-4 Barnsley Table Linens, $2 and $2 50.

Power-Loom Table Linens.

HALF BLEACHED DAMASK LINENS,
RED BORDERED TABLE CLOTHS,
FRUIT CLOTHS,
WIDE CLOTHS,
UNBLEACHED TABLE LINENS, 62½c.
RICHARDSON SHIRTING LINEN,

Of our own Importation.

Institutions and Hotels supplied at reduced rates.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

*NORTHWEST CORNER,*

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11swrps

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

DOMESTICS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Bleached Muslins, 16, 17, 21, 21, 25, 28c., etc.
Unbleached Muslins, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25c., etc.
All widths Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents.
Pillow-case Muslins, 25, 31, 35, and 37½c.
10-4 Utica Bleached Sheeting, 95c.
Heavy and wide unbleached Sheeting, 38c.

CANTON FLANNELS! CANTON FLANNELS

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Unbleached at 20, 22, 25, 25, 28, and 31c.
Large assortment selected styles best Calicoes.
Lancaster Ginghams 25 cents.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½c. to $1.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

One bale wide Domet Flannel, 31 cents.
Domet Flannels, 31, 37½, and 40 cents.
One bale all-wool Flannel, 33 cents
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, all widths
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels.
Bargains in Table Linens, 50c. to $1.
Napkins, Towels, Doylies, Apron Bird-eye, etc.
Nursery Diaper, $2, $2 25, $2 50 to $3 50.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Shirting Linens, Linen Shirt Fronts, Cuffs, etc.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20c., etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29§ No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¾ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have hereto ore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 26 springs, $1 00; 30 springs, $1 10; and 40 springs $1 25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 7m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

## DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of good styles Calicoes at 18½ and 20 cents per yard; best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins; All-wool and Domet Flannels; Canton Flannels, etc., at the very lowest market prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best make of Shirting Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 power-loom Table Linens.
8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Napkins, Towels, and Crash.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, from $1 85 up to $5.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsook Muslins.
Handsome Nainsook Plaid Muslins, large plaids.
Swiss Muslins and Victoria Lawns.
White Tarlatans, from 35 up to 75 cents per yard.
A large assortment of Marseilles Quilts.
Honeycomb and Lancaster Quilts.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A good assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
New shape Hoop Skirts, best quality.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 100 dozen Linen Napkins, at $2 45, $2 75, $3 $3 50. 2

FRENCH LINEN GOODS.

The subscriber have just received a fresh supply of these very superior

FRENCH LINEN FABRICS

Which they have previously introduced to their customers. The flax used in the manufacture of these goods is of a much higher grade than that consumed by the British manufacturers, and the fabrics are consequently more silky and more durable. In addition to which, by the arrangements we have made, we are enabled to sell them at less than Irish Linens.

We have now in stock and are opening

Undressed French Sheeting Linen.
Undressed French Pillow Linen.
Heavy and Medium French Shirtings.
Damask Table Cloths, new design, with and without fringe.
Damask Napkins, Breakfast and Dinner sizes.
Fringed Damask Napkins, Doylies, and Chamber Towels, extra fine.
Table Damasks and Diapers, by the yard, new small designs. 9 14 6mrp

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

Importers of Linen and House-Furnishing Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

NOW READY.

ALL SILK.

New Styles Fancy Ribbons,
Plain Cord-Edge Bonnet Ribbons,
Cord-Edge Trimming Ribbons,
Belt Ribbons,
Neck Ties, Etc. Etc.,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,

FOR SALE BY

WERNER ITSCHNER & CO.,

NO. 233 CHESNUT ST.

Also, A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED SILKS, RIBBONS, CLOTHS, KID GLOVES, CRAPES, SEWING SILKS, ETC. ETC. 13 wfmst

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

UHLER & HOPKINS,

[FORMERLY No. 8 N. SECOND Street,

HAVE REMOVED TO

THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 48 South SECOND Street,

ABOVE CHESNUT,

Where they will continue the

CLOTH AND CASSIMERE BUSINESS,

AS HERETOFORE. 12 smwlm

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

*MANUFACTURERS,*
*IMPORTERS,*
*AND DEALERS IN*

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 23m CORNER OF RACE.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in February next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
Dec. 28, John B. Warder, Administrator of ANN WARDER, deceased
" 28, Lukens Thomas, Executor of CHARLES THOMAS, deceased.
" 28, James R. Campbell, Executor of ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, deceased
" 29, Enoch Rex, Administrator of REUBEN HAAS, deceased
" 29, Aaron S. Worthington, Executor of MATILDA FERGUSON deceased.
" 29, Franklin Derweler, Administrator of SARAH DETWEILER, deceased.
" 31, James Ross and Samuel L. McFetridge, Executors of WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN, deceased.

1867.
Jan. 2, Clinton Lloyd, Administrator of J. LINDSAY CRAIGE, deceased.
" 2, John Yard Jr. and Charles Yard, Executors of CATHARINE FLOWERS, deceased.
" 2, Patrick Seery, Administrator of EDWARD DICKSON, deceased.
" 3, Mary Hughes Administratrix of JOHN C. HUGHES, deceased.
" 4, Moses Baker, Executor of LYMAN BAKER, deceased.
" 7, Emanuel Rey, Administrator of JOHN McLEAN, deceased.
" 8, Sarah Granam, et al, Executors of THOMAS Graham deceased
" 8, Henry J. Williams and Edward Shippen, Executors of ELIZABETH B. GIBSON, deceased.
" 9, Louisa B. Wells Administratrix of ZENAS B. WELLS, deceased
" 9, George L. Ashmead, Executor of GEORGE GILBERT, deceased.
" 9, Edward Wiseman Administrator of CATHARINE LANCASTER, deceased.
" 9, Eli K. Price, Trustee of CATHARINE ANN OGDEN, under the will of WILLIAM MEREDITH, deceased.
" 10, John L. Craig, Executor of MARY C. LEWIS, deceased
" 10, Alfred Filler, Executor of HENRY E. KURTZ, deceased.
" 11, William J. W. Purnell, Executor of ESTHER C. VERDALE, deceased.
" 14, James D. and Edmund Pratt, Executors and Trustees of JAMES D. PRATT, deceased.
" 14, James D. and Edmund Pratt Executors of JAMES D. PRATT, deceased
" 14, George Harding, Administrator of JESPER HARDING deceased.
" 14, Victor Guillou, Administrator of FRANCIS FRIES, deceased.
" 15, John Robinson and Henry McLean, Executors of NEIL McMULLIN, deceased.
" 16, Mary Holloway et al, Executors of WINDLE HOLLAWAY, deceased.
" 16, James M. Stewart, Administrator of WILLIAM McGLENSEY, deceased.
" 17, Adelaide Steen, Administratrix of JAMES STEEN, deceased.
" 17, Isaac Hays, Administrator of WILLIAM D. HAYS, deceased.
" 17, J. I. Clark Hare and Horace Binney, Jr., Executors of Dr. ROBERT HARE, deceased.
" 18, Samuel F. Miller and John F. Commis, Executors of JOHN MILLER, deceased.
" 18, Susanna Woods, Administratrix of BERNARD J. WOODS, deceased
" 19, Hugh Sweeny, Administrator of MILES SWEENY, deceased.
" 22, John H. Sloan, Administrator of JOHN HAHN, deceased.
" 22, Isaiah H. and Alexander B. McCalla, Executors of ALEXANDER McCALLA, deceased.
" 22, M. Russell Thayer and James H. Castle, Executors of ELIZABETH SMITH, deceased.
" 22, Henry K. Smith, Administrator of WILLIAM K. SMITH, deceased
" 23, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardians of LARRISON S. CURTIS, late a Minor.
" 24, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives etc. Trustees under the will of WILLIAM J. DUBS, deceased, for SUSAN M. DUBS.
" 23, Samuel Welsh, et al, Executors of WILLIAM E HORNER M D deceased.
" 23, John Conry and Joseph N. Price, Executors of WILLIAM KITCHEN deceased.
" 23, Edward Parker, et al., Executors of JOSEPH PARKER, deceased.
" 23, The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lves, etc., Trustees under the will of MARIA E STEWART, deceased.
" 23, Adam and William Strang, Executors of WILLIAM STRANG, deceased.
" 23, John F. Weyant, Executor of SAMUEL TUCKER, deceased
" 24, John Livezey, Executor of PHEBE MARSHALL deceased
" 24, Neill McGlensey, Executor of ROSANNA HUGHES, deceased.
" 24, Joseph R. Rhoads, Administrator c. t. a. of JOHN BOYD, deceased.
" 24, Joseph Snowden and Charles Williams, Executors and Trustees of ANGUS CAMERON, deceased.
" 24, Nancy M. and John W. Grigg, Administrators of JOHN GRIGG, deceased.
" 24, Peter A. Keyser et al, Trustees of ELLEN C. CATHERWOOD deceased.
" 24 Peter A. Keyser et al, Trustees of JOHN NAGLEE, deceased.
" 24 Joseph Ashton, Executor and Trustee of THOMAS ASHTON, deceased.
" 24, James S. and Edward Twaddell, Executors and Trustees of JAMES TWADDELL deceased.
" 24, Clarkson S. and Alfred H. Potter, Executors of ALONZO POTTER, D D. deceased.
" 24, Samuel Hood and James E. Gowen, Executors of THOMAS MELLON, deceased.
" 24, Samuel Hood and James E. Gowen, Trustees under the will of THOMAS MELLON, deceased.

1 25 4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.


## COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk,)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

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No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.

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## ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering completely isolates the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

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SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHNS'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 North FOURTH Street.


## PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 28th of February, 1867, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson or from Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 deg., in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 49 deg., in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 deg., in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 deg., and east of longitude 114 deg., and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado north of latitude 40 deg., including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE No 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE No. 3.

From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 106 degrees.

ROUTE No. 4

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No 1, $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200 000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractors on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N. T.; for Route No 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No. 4 at Saint Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

1 19t28] ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, more or less, together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:—

One Tannery, containing twelve stone lime vats, fifty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150 000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Bv't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. L., Galveston, Texas. 1 11 7w

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 23d of February, 1867, for the labor necessary to put in position about sixty-seven thousand dollars ($67,000) worth of Stone at the Delaware Breakwater.

Four-fifths of the stones are to be in irregular blocks, each of from two to five tons or thereabouts in weight; one-fifth in blocks of less than two tons; all stones laid dry.

Bidders to furnish their own machinery, boats, buoys, etc., and whatever may be requisite to receive and put the stones in place.

The work at all times to be subject to rigid inspection by the Engineer and his agents, and not to be paid for until approved by him or them.

A deduction of 15 percentum on partial payments will be made until the completion of all the labor.

The labor of putting the stones in place to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of September, 1867.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rate of labor per ton of 2240 lbs. at which they will put in place the stones delivered them at the Breakwater.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Labor for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 23d of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars, apply at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
1 31t.stu12t Major of Eng'rs and Bvt Lt.-Col.


FLORIST

AND

Preserver of Natural Flowers,

A. H. POWELL,

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth

Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons 23 trp

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 13, 1861; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. v 27 6m

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspapers of this city; together with the New York Dailies, weeklies, etc. 7 2

## CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceed ngs of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition :—

WASHINGTON, January 31.

### Senate.

Mr. MORRILL introduced the following which was considered and agreed to:—

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate to the Senate the number and names of the deputy marshals, bailiffs, and criers in the District Court of Columbia, who have received compensation in the year 1866, the rates of compensation, and the amounts paid each.

Mr. RAMSEY (Minn.) introduced the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:—

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby respectfully requested to report to the Senate the condition of the Indians now located in the vicinity of Lake Traverse and Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, at the time of the outbreak in Minnesota, in 1862; the part they took in connection with that outbreak; the cause of their being allowed to remain near the Minnesota frontier when the other surrendered Sioux were sent to the Crow Creek reservation in 1863; whether they have been uniformly friendly in their relations with the whites since the outbreak or otherwise; whether they have any reservation allotted them, and whether they have been the recipients from the Interior Department since the outbreak of animosities, of clothing, provisions, or agricultural implements, and whether their removal from their present location to a point more removed from the Minnesota frontier is contemplated by the Interior Department.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to know if in his opinion it would advance American interests to make a reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) objected to any attempt of the Senate of the United States, with the President, to control the legislation of Congress through a commercial treaty.

Mr. CONNESS said this was a mere resolution calling for information. It would be time enough to object when the treaty came up. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the President for a copy of the letter upon which the Secretary of State predicated his letter of inquiry to Mr. Motley. Also, the name of the writer, etc.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) thought this matter was too trivial for the attention of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER thought the country had a right to know who this spy or eavesdropper was, upon whose information the Secretary of State had written a letter which did great dishonor to the country.

Mr. DAVIS did not believe an anonymous letter could injure the fame of the great historian of the Dutch Republic. He hoped the Senate would let the matter pass into oblivion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Wis.) said he understood Mr. Sumner to state yesterday that he had received a letter of similar import to the one referred to by Mr. Seward. He would like to inquire of Mr. Sumner who that letter was from.

Mr SUMNER said it was from a person so utterly obscure that he regarded it as practically an anonymous letter. It was a person absolutely obscure, and yet on that letter the Secretary of State had indicted accusations against Mr. Motley.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—The honorable Senator fails to answer the precise question. I asked who was the author of the letter he received?

Mr. SUMNER—The name was so utterly obscure that it has passed out of my memory.

Mr. DOOLITTLE submitted that although Mr. Sumner might be familiar with a great number of names, it did not follow that because he (Mr. Sumner) did not know a man, that man was therefore obscure. Ought no man to be believed or respected if Mr. Sumner did not know him? It seemed to him (Mr. Doolittle) that it was unnecessary to make this inquiry. The correspondence was before the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Ind.) maintained that upon the information received by the Secretary of State, and mentioned in his letter the correspondence with Mr. Motley, was justified. He did not agree that because Mr. Seward's informant was unknown to Mr. Sumner, he was therefore an obscure person.

Mr. SUMNER only wished to know if the writer of the letter was a spy or an eaves dropper. He did not mean to convey any such impression as that, because a man was unknown to him (Mr. Sumner), he was, therefore, obscure.

Mr. HENDRICKS resumed the floor in continuation of his defense of the conduct of Mr. Seward in writing the letter of inquiry to Mr. Motley, but before reaching a vote on the resolution, the morning hour expired, and the subject went over till to-morrow.

The Tariff bill came up at 1 o'clock.

Mr. CATTELL (N. J.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on cast-iron steam, gas and water pipe from ¾ cents to 1¾ cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. CRESWELL (Md.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on chromate and bi-chromate of potassa from 4 to 4½ cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) moved to amend the paragraph, putting a duty of 45 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem on woolen cloths, comprising broadcloths, cloakings, cassimeres, ladies' cloths, doeskins, tricots and all other fulled or felted goods or fabrics, woolen shawls, flannels and all manufactures of wool of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise specified, as follows:—Valued at $1 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem; valued at over $1 and less than $1·50, 50 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem; over $1·50, at 50 cents per pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem.

This led to debate, in which Messrs. Yates, Wilson and Grimes participated.

Mr. WILSON said the pending bill was a Western measure, originating in the brains and pockets of the wool-growers.

Mr. GRIMES said that on behalf of the West, which he represented in part, he was here to deny that assertion. The West did not want this tariff, and would not remain quiet under it.

Mr. WILSON subsequently modified his amendment to make the duty on woolens of less value than $1 per pound, 15 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

The yeas and nays were demanded on Mr. Wilson's amendment, and it was agreed to. Yeas, 19; nays, 15.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.), the section of the bill allowing a drawback on all articles that enter into the composition of ships, was so amended as not to apply to steam vessels.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) explained the necessity for the amendment. If it were not adopted steamboats and vessels for service on the lakes and Western rivers would be built entirely of foreign material, and the Government would not receive any revenue from them.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) moved to increase the duty on cocoa and chocolate from 6 to 7 cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved to reduce the duty on oil paintings from $30 on each painting valued at less than $100, and $30 and 10 per cent. ad valorem on all over $100, to $20 on each painting valued at over $200, and on all paintings valued at over $200, $20 each and 10 per cent. ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by adding books in foreign languages to the free list. Disagreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered, in modified form, an amendment voted down last night, authorizing any railroad company to import iron for their road within two years, any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

This provision is for the benefit of the Pacific Railroad, which by the existing laws is compelled to use American iron. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by putting animals imported exclusively for breeding purposes on the free list. Agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duty on files, rasps, &c., over ten inches in length, from six to eight cents per pound. Agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend by increasing the duty on horseshoe nails from five to seven cents per pound.

The Senate then took a recess at 4·30 until 7 o'clock.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The Chair laid before the Senate General Wilson's report of the capture of Jefferson Davis, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. RAMSEY (Minn.) called up a House joint resolution for the relief of certain settlers on the Sioux reservation, in Minnesota. It authorizes persons who have settled and made improvements in the Sioux reservation to enter the land at $1·25 per acre. The resolution was passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill pending last night, to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Pa.) doubted whether a new House could be bound in the mode of its organization by the law of a previous Congress. He thought the bill a crude measure, of doubtful propriety, but as it was one of a series of measures for the exclusion of Southern Representatives, he supposed it would receive the sanction of the majority of the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) called the yeas and nays and there being no quorum present, and as a call for the yeas and nays would force a suspension of business, the bill was informally passed over.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills of private character, from the Committee on Claims.

A bill authorizing the issue of eight thousand dollars in United States notes to the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New York, to make good a loss of that sum in Treasury notes, by the wreck of a vessel at sea in December, 1863, was passed.

A bill for the improvement of the streets of Washington city was passed.

The Tariff bill was taken up at 7·20, the pending question being upon Mr. Sprague's amendment to increase the duty on horseshoe nails from 5 to 7 cents per pound. This was disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to increase the duty on eyelets of every description from 50 to 65 per cent. ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment of several paragraphs, increasing the duty on cotton machinery. Disagreed to. Yeas—Mr. Sprague—1; nays, 28.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (N. J.) moved to amend by increasing the duty on skivers or roans, pickled or salted, from 10 to 15 per cent. ad valorem. Disagreed do.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by increasing the duty on morocco, enameled, glazed, Japanned and patent leather from 40 to 50 per cent. Disagreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by including silk, with fur hats at 40 per cent. ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. STEWART moved to amend by striking out the words "not including taggers iron" from the following paragraph:—"On sheet iron or plate iron thinner than No. 24 wire gauge, not including taggers iron, 2¼ cents per pound." Also, to strike out the following paragraph:—"On taggers iron, not exceeding fourteen inches in width by twenty inches in length, 30 per cent. ad valorem."

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. FOWLER moved to amend by reducing the duty on coffee from 5 to 3 cents per pound.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amendment by reducing the duty to 2½ cents.

Mr. Fowler's amendment being an amendment to the bill before the Senate, which was itself an amendment to the House bill, Mr. Henderson's proposition was decided by the Chair, Mr. DOOLITTLE, to be not in order.

Mr. FOWLER called for the yeas and nays on his amendment, and they were called as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Patterson, Ramsey, Stewart and Yates—17.

NAYS.—Messrs. Cattell, Cowan, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Morrill, Morgan, Poland, Sprague, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—17.

So the amendment was disagreed to, and the duty on coffee stands at 5 cents per pound.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to reduce the duty on tea from 25 to 15 cents a pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to decrease the duty on sugar not above No. 12, Dutch standard, in color, from 3 to 12 cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. FOSTER moved to amend by adding to the duty of 55 per cent. ad valorem on pocket knives, a specific duty of 50 cents per dozen on all pocket knives costing over $2 per dozen. Disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to decrease the duty on salt from 24 cents per 100 pounds to 80 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked how much reduction there was in this?

Mr. HENDERSON said the cost of salt was 13 cents per 100 pounds. The proposed tariff was 24 cents per 100 pounds, or nearly 200 per cent. He proposed to reduce it to 80 per cent. The existing tariff was 18 cents per 100 pounds. The proposed amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend by increasing the duty on linseed and flaxseed from 20 to 30 cents per bushel. Disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to strike out the 22d section of the bill, which allows a drawback on all materials used in the construction of sailing vessels.

In offering this amendment he made a speech, in the course of which he denounced the bill as opposed to the interests of the West, and peculiarly favorable to the Eastern States.

Mr. JOHNSON (Md.) replied to Mr. Henderson that he did not believe any such enmity to the West as Mr. Henderson had spoken of had existed. He did not believe any such considerations entered into the minds of Senators in voting on this bill. They certainly did not enter into his mind.

Mr. HENDERSON said he could not see the justice of giving a drawback on a sloop built to run between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and to refuse it on a steamboat built to run on the Mississippi.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained the reasons for the proposition as it stands on the bill. The building of ships was a great interest, which the Government ought to foster, and the section as it stands, received the unanimous assent of the Finance Committee.

After the debate, participated in by Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, Fowler and Williams, the amendment was disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane, Patterson, Sherman, Trumbull and Yates.

NAYS.—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—26.

Mr. GRIMES moved to amend by increasing the duty on dried beef from 1 to 1½ cents per pound. Also to increase the duty on cured meats from $2 to $3 per bbl. Disagreed to.

Mr. GRIMES moved to reduce the duty on printing paper from 20 to 15 per cent. Disagreed to.

YEAS—Messrs. Davis, Doolittle, Fogg, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane, McDougall, Patterson, Ramsey, Trumbull and Yates—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—25.

Mr. GRIMES moved to amend by striking out the entire section imposing a duty on lumber. Disagreed to.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike ship timber from the free list. Disagreed to.

At 11·10 P. M., Mr. HENDRICKS suggested that as the majority seemed determined to pass the bill as it now stood, a vote might as well be taken now.

Mr. HENDERSON wished to amend the bill as to the time when it should take effect, and moved to strike out the first day of April and make it take effect from after the passage of the act.

This amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Wilson's amendment increasing the duty on woolen goods was adopted. The vote was reconsidered, and Mr. Wilson's amendment was modified so as to read "on all woolen cloths valued at $1·50 per pound and less, 25 per cent. ad valorem; over $1·50 and less than $2 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 40 per cent. ad valorem; over $2, 50 cents per pound and 45 per cent. ad valorem."

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed at 12·30 A. M., by the following vote:—YEAS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Freylinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, McDougall, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wall, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane, Kirkwood, Patterson and Trumbull—10.

Absent or not voting.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Creswell, Dixon, Guthrie, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Pomeroy, Riddle, Ross, Saulsbury and Sumner—15.

The Senate then adjourned.

### House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting papers relative to the purchase of the steamship *Illinois*. Laid on the table.

The Speaker also presented resolutions adopted by both branches of the City Councils of Baltimore, in regard to the recent Maryland elections, declaring the Hon. Charles E. Phelps had no authority to speak for the Union men of Baltimore; that the thanks of the loyal people of Baltimore were due to the Hon. Hamilton Ward, of New York, for pressing his resolution of inquiry; that the late rebellionists and present revolutionists of Maryland, who had acquired power through the treachery of Governor Swann, under the encouragement of President Johnson, should be prevented from consummating their revolutionary projects. The recent acts of the Legislature of Maryland evinced a revolutionary and rebellious spirit, and that the loyal people of Baltimore and Maryland are entitled to protection from the revolutionary purposes of the Governor and Legislature of Maryland. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then proceeded, as the business of morning hour, to the consideration of the bill which was before the House yesterday, to reorganize the Indian Department.

Mr. HIGBY said he would be in favor of a transfer of the control of the Indians to the War Department, if the present reservation system could be preserved.

Messrs. Schenck and Kasson were unreservedly in favor of the transfer.

Messrs. Darling, Sloan and Bidwell advocated the same views.

Messrs. HENDERSON and Ross opposed the transfer, but advocated the Senate bill as reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs. None of the speakers were in favor of continuing the present system.

The debate was closed by Mr. WINDOM, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, who explained and advocated the Senate bill. He declared that Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who is thoroughly conversant with Indian matters, the Society of Friends, and all who have studied the matter, were in favor of the proposed measure. He pointed to the fact, that whereas the expenditure of the Indian Department, extravagant as it was represented to be, amount to $2,488,000 for the care of 300,000 Indians, the expenditure of the War Department for the exclusive control and management of 6000 Indians in New Mexico was $1,500,000. So much for the great economy of the proposed transfer.

The Speaker, during an interruption in the debate, referred the House to the resolution reported to-day from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, in reference to the two bills not signed nor vetoed by the President, and said he had since found two precedents bearing on the case. The Clerk thereupon read from the journal two extracts, showing that on February 28, 1861, a message was received from President Buchanan, notifying the House that an act for the relief of Hockaday and Liggett, having been presented to the President on the 16th February, 1861, and not having been returned by him within ten days, it had become a law under the Constitution, and that on March 2d, 1861, a like message was received from Mr. Buchanan in reference to a joint resolution for the benefit of George H. Giddings.

Mr. WINDOM, resuming his argument, read copious extracts from testimony taken by Indian Commissions, showing instances of atrocity practiced by the military against the Indians, including the massacre of friendly Indians by the troops under Colonel Chivington. He appealed to the House, in conclusion, to pass the bill and test its operation for at least one year.

The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Chanler was to extend to the Indians the same political rights given to negroes. It was rejected.

An amendment reported by the Committee on Indian Affairs, authorizing the assistant superintendant or chief clerk to execute the duties of superintendent when the latter is suspended or removed, was adopted.

The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on Mr. Schenck's amendment transfering the control of Indian affairs to the War Department, and it was adopted. Yeas, 76; nays, 73.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to reconsider the vote adopting the amendment, and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which is the parliamentary mode of clinching a vote. The yeas and nays were taken, and the motion to reconsider was laid on the table. Yeas, 77; nays, 70.

Mr. WINDOM then moved to lay the bill on the table, but withdrew the motion, so as to let the yeas and nays be taken on ordering the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was ordered to be read the third time, Yeas, 90; nays, 53. The bill was then passed without a division, and the title was amended so as to read, "A bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department."

Mr. WINDOM suggested that the title should be to massacre Indians and deplete the Treasury.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—

Disagreement of the Senate to House amendment to Senate bill exempting certain property of debtors in the District of Columbia from levy, attachment or sale on execution. The House receded from its amendment, and the bill goes to the President for his signature.

Senate bill to punish illegal voting in the District of Columbia. Passed.

Senate amendments to the House bill authorizing the extension, construction and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad into and within the District of Columbia. Amendments concurred in.

Senate amendment to the House bill to amend the act of September 24th, 1789, to establish the Courts of the United States. Concurred in.

Senate amendments to the House bill to punish certain crimes in reference to the public securities and currency.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) explained that the amendments were simply reductions of penalties of imprisonment and fine. The amendments were concurred in.

The Senate bill for the relief of the Winona and St Peter's Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Senate bill of last session, granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Bay of San Francisco to Humboldt Bay, California, passed over without action.

The Senate bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices.

Mr. HALE gave notice that he would endeavor to bring this bill to a vote to-morrow, at four o'clock, and as it would come up to-morrow as unfinished business, he would yield to a motion to go into committee.

The House then, at four o'clock, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Fortification Appropriation bill.

Mr. BLAINE, by direction of the Committee on Military Affairs, moved an amendment appropriating $150,000 for the commencement of two additional forts in Portland harbor, Maine. The appropriation was advocated by Messrs. Blaine, Lynch and Schenck, and was opposed by Mr. Spalding.

Without disposing of the amendment the committee rose.

Mr. VANHORN (N. Y.) presented petitions from 785 citizens of Niagara and Oswego counties, New York, embracing among them merchants, bankers, forwarders, vessel owners and masters of vessels, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Olcott, Niagara, New York.

Mr. MYERS (Pa.) presented a petition of the whitebeer brewers of the city of Philadelphia, stating that the removal of this species of malt liquors from the brewery for the purposes of bottling causes it to spoil, and asking a modification of the revenue laws in regard to it.

Mr. INGERSOLL, on leave, introduced a bill to incorporate the National Burglary Insurance Company of the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. HOOPER suggested that hereafter the House take a recess from half-past four to half-past seven.

Mr. STEVENS objected.

Mr. MAYNARD presented a memorial from six hundred citizens of Virginia, for the setting aside of the present State Government, and the establishment of a provisional government. Referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, on leave, introduced a bill to exempt certain public lands from taxation. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. MCRUER, on leave, introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

The House then, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.


## WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

FIRST IMPORTATION

**40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.**

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EXCELSIOR SHEDAM GIN, which we are now selling the lowest figure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF

**FORTY GALLON PACKAGES**

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO. COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street,

1 12 lm PHILADELPHIA.

## MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO
6 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wtm5 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

**Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.**

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B KIMES & CO,
912 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc —VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 8m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2-22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma, Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
36§ No 103 JONES Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
**No. 232 CARTER Street,**
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 2 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 2 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. 2 2§] ELIJAH G CATTELL.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
816§ GOLDSMITHS HALL, LIBRARY Street

## RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS

**SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**

PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk, Weldon, Raleigh, Newbern, Charlotte, Wilmington, Columbia, Charleston,
Kingsville, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, West Point, Montgomery Mobile,
and
NEW ORLEANS,

TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS BY THE

NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot,
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day,
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No. 629 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2 tf GENERAL AGENT.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,

Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other

JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad,
12 27 rptf No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 1§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 10·25 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail., 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

1 1§ WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way Freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information, apply to Company's Agents, R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·13 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

1 1§ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train ....................at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. & 11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express............at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train....................at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation............at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation............at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail............at 9·00
Philadelphia Express................at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express ....................at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express ....................at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. & 7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train....................at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train....................at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line....................at 1·30 "
Day Express....................at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation............at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

1 1§ FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation ........ $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ........ 3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class ........ 2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class........ 1·60

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market Line will leave from foot of Market street, Upper Ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00.

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc. 1 1§

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahicken, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¼ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
1 1§ Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after December 13, 1866, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

11·30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passenger car attached.

6·10 P. M.—Through Freight for New York; passenger car attached.

Freight received in Philadelphia at the Company's warehouse, No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, until 5 o'clock P. M., reaching New York early next morning.

Freight boat leaves Pier No. 32, North river, New York, foot of DUANE Street, daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., reaching Philadelphia early next morning.

The 9 A. M. train from Philadelphia, and the 11 A. M. train from New York, are discontinued.

S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
R. B. CHIPMAN, Agent,
No. 320 N. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

# NATIONAL SALVATION.

## A Lecture Delivered Last Evening at National Hall, by Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, With Some Account of the Lecturer.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The fourth lecture in the present course before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Philadelphia, was delivered at National Hall, last evening, by Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, a colored lady of more than ordinary oratorical powers. In this connection a

### Sketch of Mrs. Harper

may not be uninteresting. Her early life, under the name of Frances Ellen Watkins, was passed in Baltimore, where she was born in 1825. Her mother was born a slave, but through the exertions of her grandmother her freedom was purchased, and Miss Watkins was, therefore, free from birth. She remained at school in her native city until she was fourteen years of age, and subsequently to that obtained her own livelihood for some years by sewing and teaching school. In the former occupation she was for some time employed by Mrs. Isaac Cruise, of Baltimore. This lady was the possessor of quite a large library, to which Miss Watkins had free access at all times. Being strictly enjoined against perusing novels, the information which she thus picked up in her leisure hours was of the most solid and desirable character. Her experience as a school teacher was quite extensive, and this calling she followed at times in Baltimore and the neighboring country for some years.

Miss Watkins was early given to poetizing, some of the productions of her muse—of which a specimen, entitled "An Appeal to the American People," is printed elsewhere in our issue of to-day—exhibiting more than ordinary depth of thought and fervor of expression. These early poems she usually composed while busy with needle and thread. While on a visit to New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1854, she recited some of her poems to her friends, who were so deeply impressed with their merit that she was invited by them to appear before the public as a lecturer. Just previous to this she had become strongly imbued with a desire to contribute, in some measure, to the enlightenment and social elevation of the outlawed race to which she belonged. This ambition sprung from the recital in her presence of a story which in those days was as common as it was disgraceful to the community by which it was tolerated. A free colored man had moved into the State of Maryland, and in pursuance of the law then and there in vogue, he was for this dire offense seized by the authorities and sold into slavery. Being afterwards taken to Macon, Georgia, he there made his escape, but only to be recaptured and returned to a bondage from which he was soon after released by death. From the time that Miss Watkins listened to this oft-repeated tale, she resolved to devote all her time and energies to the welfare of her kindred race. So she was nothing loth to appear upon the platform, and delivered her first lecture in New Bedford in 1854, from which time forth, for six years, she continued upon the stage, restricting her labors principally to the New England States. For a time, however, she acted as an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society in this State.

In November, 1860, Miss Watkins was married in Cincinnati to Mr. Fenton Harper, a free colored man, from Loudon county, Virginia. Her married life was passed on a farm in the neighborhood of Columbus, Ohio. During this time she seldom appeared in public as a lecturer.

Mr. Harper died in May, 1864, and in October, 1865, Mrs. Harper resumed her former calling, which she has steadily pursued up to the present time. New England was again her favorite field, but she has likewise spoken in many of the other States, and, during the present winter, has passed some time in Kentucky and Tennessee, addressing the people, white and black, whenever and wherever she could get a chance. On the 24th of last month she spoke at a meeting in the Capitol, at Nashville, Tennessee, her oratory even receiving praise from the semi-Rebel sheets which still flourish there, although her politics were denounced as abominable and as tending to create a hatred between the races, deeper than that which at present exists. Last evening was the occasion of her third appearance before a Philadelphia audience.

We have given this lengthy sketch of Mrs. Harper's career, because she is a living and present proof of the fact that the colored race is not hopelessly depraved and benighted. In person she is rather small, and of prepossessing appearance, with vivacious manners and an enthusiastic bearing that impresses all who listen to her, either in public or in private, with her thorough earnestness and sincerity. The merits of the lecture which we give below will speak for themselves. She was introduced last evening to the audience by the following

### Remarks by Rev. Mr. Lynch.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—You are assembled to listen to one of the most cultivated daughters of the persecuted race, who has plead their cause for more than twelve years, in poetry, in thrilling eloquence, and in logic, from the platform. Additional interest may be expected in this lecture to-night, as she is recently from the South, where she lectured to the delight and instruction of the loyal whites and blacks; and, judging from the encomiums of semi-Rebel Andrew Johnson journals, we have discovered that she possesses a power that we have not before known—that of enchanting a certain kind of serpent called Copperheads. I now have the honor of introducing to you Mrs. Frances Ellen Watkins Harper. (Applause.)

### Address of Mrs. F. E. W. Harper.

Reform has her seed-time and her harvest, her night of trial and endeavor, as well as her day of success and victory. But before her ears are greeted with the shouts of triumph, they are hailed with the hisses of malice and the threats of revenge; but as amid the darkness and the cold, nature spreads her dews and carries on the work, so amid the darkness, cold, and pain the spirit of reform carries on her work of progress, and sows in tears the harvest she is to reap in joy. Men tread with bleeding feet their paths, and from the soil covered with the ashes of martyrs and drenched with the blood of heroes, has sprung up a new growth of character and civilization.

Now in the question of dynamics, or the application of force to any end, it is necessary to know the amount of resistance to be met, and the power which is needed to overcome that resistance. For instance, a man who would wish his locomotive to go fifty miles an hour would not be acting very wisely if he only put on steam enough to carry it ten miles an hour; and the same remark would apply to the man who would wish a large water-wheel turned by little rills, and would supply fifty gallons of water where a thousand were needed. This man would not be acting wisely in these particulars. He would be failing to take the right means to gain the desired end.

Now, in the moral and political world, as well as in the physical, there are resistances to be met and obstacles to be overcome in carrying out the aim of true civilization, which is the social advancement and the individual development of the human race. And if we look through the history of the past, we will find that there has been an old struggle going on for ages—a struggle of the oppressed against the oppressor—a battle which has been fought under different names, and continued under different auspices, but which is still the continuation of the old struggle.

In one age it has assumed the form of a conflict between the lowest of the people and the hierarchy; still again, against the despotisms which shackled the human intellect and put fetters upon the human conscience. In another age it has been a struggle between freedom on one side and slavery on the other. Slavery, not content with having simply a battle of ideas, resorted to the arbitrament of the sword, and the sword decided against it, and slavery went down in tears, and wrath, and blood—went down amid the rejoicing of men and women who had burst their chains.

Now slavery, as an institution, has been overthrown, but slavery, as an idea, still lives in the American Republic, and the problem and the duty of the present hour is this:—Whether there is strength enough, wisdom enough, and virtue enough in our American nation to lift it out of trouble; whether by its legislation and jurisprudence these distinctions between man and man, on account of his race, color, or descent, shall cease. Last year, my friends, I spoke of the nation's great opportunity. I still think we have one of the greatest opportunities, one of the sublimest chances that God ever put into the hands of a nation or people.

But it is not in opportunities presented, but in opportunities accepted, that the very pith and the core of our national existence lies. What we need, my friends, in this country, is all the energy, all the wisdom of the nation so to reconstruct this Government that it will render another such war impossible. There is something wonderful, my friends, in the power of an idea. And what to-day is the watchword of the present hour? It is the brotherhood of man amid the din and strife of battle, amid the conflict of the present age; and yet it is an idea which has been struggling through the centuries, baptized in blood and drenched in tears.

To-day the tendency of the spirit of the age is towards a higher form of republicanism and a purer type of democracy, and yet this idea has been struggling for ages. I look away back on the pages of history, and hear it preached by Him who made it, in His death, the sublime lesson of His life eighteen hundred years ago.

Proud and imperial Rome stood crowned and sceptred amid her seven hills, apparently the strongest power in the world. At the same time, in a manger lay a child whose work of reform was destined to live when the proud empire should be laid away amid the dead kingdoms. This idea, my friends, met with opposition, just the same as this idea of equal rights meets with opposition to-day. This man held up the single idea taught by Jesus Christ, with His giant enthusiasm for humanity, and it was met with opposition from every distinct class.

And yet this reform, meeting with all this opposition, lived on until it became the professed faith of the most enlightened and progressive nation on earth. The men who martyred Jesus Christ now sleep in forgotten graves. He lives and shines in the hearts of all who accept Him as the true and living Christ. The crown of thorns has changed to a diadem of glory, and the cross has become a power and ensign of victory.

The Protestant Reformation sprang from the same spirit, and still fights its way against the ignorance and superstition of ages. It lived on until the Inquisition ceased to claim its victims, until the *auto-de-fe* no longer lit its fires, until Protestant kings sat upon the very thrones from which the edicts against the children of Reformation had gone forth.

Men then grappled with agony and death, so that they could secure the rights which we this day enjoy. We are carrying on the cause, but we have only got through one part of the struggle; the reform we are now carrying on, we may feel assured, notwithstanding all the opposition, notwithstanding all the obstacles in its way, with truth and justice clasping hands, shall yet win the fight.

Oh, my friends, the work goes bravely on! I look back seven years ago, and see this nation apparently in a prosperous career, with slavery bound to her with a four-fold cord. In your commercial interests, men said, virtually, Let us make money, though we coin it from blood and extract it from tears. Here were ecclesiastical interests, the same from Maine to California; here were our political parties clasping hands North and South; and yet they were all snapped asunder, simply because they lacked the cohesion of justice. (Cheers.) Now to-night the question arises, What shall be done? How shall we serve the interest of freedom so that this nation shall be wise enough to know its citizens, and knowing them shall be strong enough to protect them?

One thing that this nation has been doing, is throwing away an element of strength. The colored man, as a laboring force, as a political force, and even as a moral force, in this country is an element of strength or of weakness. As a passive force he is an element of weakness; that is, he weakens the country when he is pressed down in the scale of life, when he is wronged and robbed. But justice will certainly take sides with this people who have been pressed down in the scale of life—a people who are struggling for a higher and purer state of existence. Now, I hold that the colored man is capable of being an element of strength to the American nation.

I have lately been down amid the cabins and humble homes of Tennessee; and—would you believe it, my friends? some of the most beautiful lessons of faith and trust that I have ever learned, which could never have been learned in the proudest temples of wealth or fashion, I have learned in these lowly homes and cabins of Tennessee. There may be some people who think within themselves that it is a little strange Andrew Johnson, after having promised the colored people that he would be their Moses, should turn around, and instead of helping them to freedom, should clasp hands with the Rebels and traitors of the country. (Cheers.)

My friends, since I have come from Tennessee, I am not surprised at the position that Andrew Johnson takes. Do you know why it was that David was not permitted to build the temple of the Lord? Because his hands were not clean; he was a man unfit for the work. And so, when I have gone among some of the people of Tennessee, who have breathed their words of faith and trust, I see in Andrew Johnson a man whose hands are not clean enough to touch the hems of their garments. (Cheers.)

Do you ask me to-night what are the colored people doing in Tennessee? They are doing just exactly what Mr. Lincoln said the colored man might be required to do in this country. They are helping to keep the jewel of liberty in the family of nations. And how are they doing it? I have heard, my friends, of serfs to whom a broader and higher freedom came, and they did not know how to appreciate it, and offered to go back again into serfdom.

I have been in humble homes where poverty has been staring them in the face, and said to them, Would you not rather go back again into slavery? And such an answer as this has come up:—"I would rather live in a corn-crib." I remember, some few years ago, I met in Louisville, Kentucky, a woman who lived in a room which looked as though it might have been a stable converted into a dwelling. I said to her:—"If your master would take good care of you, would you not rather be back again?" The woman, with eyes filled with indignation, for she did not know that I loved freedom so well that I liked to hear its praise from the humblest lips, said to me:—"Don't you wish to be free and stamp your foot in Jubilee? God bless the poverty that brings me that privilege." (Applause.)

There is one thing that has impressed me more forcibly, perhaps, than anything else about the inner life of these people who have lately come up to freedom, and that is their faith and trust in God. I met a mother there who had lost her child. But here was a mother looking over the track of distant years. How did she feel, as a mother who has given her child up to death, saying:—

> "That innocent is mine;
> I cannot spare him from my arms,
> To lay him, Death, in thine.
>
> "I am a mother dear;
> I gave that darling birth;
> I cannot bear its lifeless limbs
> Should moulder in the earth."

—when her child was taken from her, and when she felt the distance increasing between them, and knew that she could not meet it till she met it in another world.

Oh, when I look at this beautiful faith and trust, when I see them, too, in their humble homes, and ask them what has sustained them, what has kept them up in these dark and gloomy years?—the almost invariable answer that comes to me is:—"The power of God!"

I met with a woman in Tennessee who had been the mother, I think she said, of five children. All were absent from her except one. I don't know that she could say in what part of the world her children were. She prayed for them, and said, "I only see them in my dreams." This was a woman upon whose heart the shadow of slavery still hung black and heavy. Her husband heard that his children wanted to see him, and he started to go to them; and then word came to this mother and wife that her husband was dead.

Before he started he had contracted a debt of twenty-five dollars. When the news came to the mother of his death, what did that woman do? She went and paid off the obligation, by working at nine dollars a week, and living in a house where she was charged five dollars a month. Look at the dignity of soul in that woman! Her husband dead, no one could have forced her to pay that debt; yet with such a keen sense of honor and dignity of soul, she takes up the obligation, and pays it off. Interested friends, let me tell you Andrew Johnson's hands were not clean enough to clasp that woman's hands, to be her Moses, and lead her up to freedom.

When I see this faith and trust, it is beautiful. But there is another feature of life among this people which might impress you just as pleasantly, and that is the tender humanity displayed among them. I have gone into the little cabins, where the light of the sun came through a single window without a pane of glass, and yet, in that humble home, they were taking the children and sending them to school, and it is a thing you will often see in many of these little homes. This people, that have gone through this weary night of suffering, have come out of it with a tender humanity, clasping in their arms poor little orphan waifs, giving them shelter, schooling, and a home. (Cheers.)

And then there is another feature, and that is their greediness for knowledge. A few weeks since I was in Louisville, Kentucky. They had just opened a school for colored people, charging twenty-five cents a month, I believe. The people were so eager that their children should have schooling, that by half past nine o'clock it was necessary for the Superintendent to lock the door, because they were overcrowded with applicants, and many of the parents went away in tears because their children could not enter the school. This greediness for knowledge on the part of the colored man is an element of hope and of future strength in this Government. (Applause.)

The ancients had an idea that there was a giant chained under Mount Etna, and that the eruptions of the mountain were caused by his turning over. So when I go down South, and see and hear of their eagerness for knowledge, I see the rising brain of the colored man, and I hope, my friends, that if any of the enemies of humanity shall attempt to build any system of despotism with an idea to the disfranchising a race—making it in the name of freedom, and torturing it with the essence of slavery—that the rising brain of the colored man will be evoked, and quell the despotism at the start.

In treating this question, I think of the legend of ancient Rome, of the chasm that yawned there, and of which the sorcerers predicted that whosoever should bring the most precious gift should be the means of closing it and of saving the city. Cassius, thinking that he himself was the most precious gift, leaped into its yawning jaws. The legend has been repeated in part in this country. Slavery has made a chasm in our American republic. It has made you two people in the midst of one nation—a people for freedom and a people for slavery—a people for knowledge and a people for ignorance! And what have you tried to do? You have been trying to bridge it over by compromise, until the history of American politics is the history of compromise and concessions, from the hour that Georgia and South Carolina demanded the slave trade, down to the last Constitutional amendment.

Slavery wanted more room, and you gave it land enough for an empire. It wanted the power to hunt the trembling fugitive, and the Fugitive Slave bill was passed, and the trembling victim was thrown into the chasm. Still it yawned, and slavery was not satisfied. For itself it wanted a white man's government, and you made a trial of a white man's government in this country for four years, and the prayers of the freedmen are ascending that we may never have another such a government as long as the world may stand. (Applause.) You threw into this chasm a few million lives, warm with the rich blood of your patriots. You threw into it the life of your loving, honored chief—Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) And yet to-night the chasm yawns. You are still two peoples in the midst of one nation.

Would you close over this chasm? Do not try any more compromise or concession; you might as well try to bridge with egg-shells the Potomac river. What you need to-night is to take the shackle from the wrist of the colored man, and to put the ballot in its stead. (Applause.) When I see the streets of New Orleans and Memphis red with the blood of unexpiated murders, and I hear of that miserable Recorder counselling them to burn and hang the nigger, I ask that the colored man should have that much power in his hands, to turn all such men out of office. (Applause.)

Look at New Orleans. Whose fault was it? You should ask that of Andrew Johnson. Let me tell you Andrew Johnson is not the most guilty man in this republic. I don't know but that we have needed him. I have, in the course of my life, had to put a mustard plaster on myself. Now, I don't like a mustard-plaster, and yet I would rather suffer an hour with it than suffer a pain in my chest for a week. I don't know but what we have needed Andrew Johnson in this country as a great national mustard-plaster, to spread himself all over this nation, so that he might bring to the surface the poison of slavery which still lingers in the body politic. But when you have done with the mustard-plaster, what do you do with it? Do you hug it to your bosom, and say it is such a precious thing that you cannot put it away? Rather, when you have done with it, you throw it aside.

Now, my friends, why do you not do the same with Andrew Johnson, and impeach him (applause), and bring him before the bar of the nation, and prove to the world that this American nation is so strong, and so powerful, and so wise, that the humblest servant beneath its care, or the strongest, is not to behave without its restraint.

I was in Boston a few days since, and I heard a gentleman speaking of an accident that had happened. It was of an engineer who was insane. I suppose that the people did not know that he was insane. He got on the locomotive, and he imagined that he was going to the moon. He was not swinging around the circle, but was going to the moon, and he was dashing away wildly. Death was of no moment to him; he was going to the moon. Now what did the people do? Did the people stop to ask his friends about him, or try him a little longer until he had done some mischief? No, no; the case was too imminent for that. A student picked up a block of wood to try and dash him off. So to-day Andrew Johnson stands at the head of the Government, a man who is striking hands with the Rebels of the South. Is there not in this nation, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, a hand strong enough and earnest enough to throw at him the billet of impeachment, and let him go home to Tennessee to rust out the remainder of his life? (Applause.)

I don't, my friends, berate him because he may have swung around the circle from the seaboard to the Mississippi, although, as far as that is concerned, it reminds me that the colored man has the advantage of him there. I remember when I was a girl how the colored man used to be burlesqued in popular songs. One of those songs ran thus:—

> "If I was President of the United States,
> I would lick molasses candy and swing upon the gates."

That might have been a burlesque upon the colored people; but, my friends, I have lived to see the time when the President, though he don't swing upon the gates, does swing around the circle, and though he does not lick molasses candy, takes something that is a great deal stronger. (Sensation.)

Now, this reform must be carried on, as others are, against opposition and persecution. This cause has already passed through part of the time of persecution. It is a different thing to-day from what it was when William Lloyd Garrison threw his words like burning coals upon the nation's heart. Since then the ideas that originated in the Boston garret have become a mighty building, bearing upon its bosom hundreds of millions of men, women, and children, translating them from the oligarchy of slavery to the commonwealth of freedom. Still the work needs courage to-day.

There is a small matter of prejudice that I want to take up—that against color in particular—and I am coming right home to Philadelphia, and not intending to spend my ammunition on the Rebels, who are so many thousand miles away. But I am to talk to those who clasp hands with Rebels in the city of Philadelphia, and I am not going to bathe my lips in honey when I speak. Two weeks last Saturday night I was in Louisville, Kentucky. I came on from Nashville, had a little business down the street, and I got into the city cars; and I found that there is no difference there in Kentucky as to the people's riding in the cars; Kentucky had just burst from her chains, yet she was ahead of Philadelphia in that.

I went into the house and picked up a Philadelphia paper—a *Christian Recorder*. What did I read? There I read that a woman had been kicked out of the cars in the streets of this city. What had she done? Simply claimed her right to travel, and had been brutally kicked in these streets. Where was she kicked? Let me tell you. Did you see that man with a surplice, chanting his solemn litany? That man is an Episcopalian minister, and that brutal man kicked her in his presence.

Do you see that man with a simple ritual? He is a Presbyterian. I don't think there is a Church in the world to whom civil liberty owes more than to the Presbyterian Church. They came out and preserved civil liberty in the wilds of Scotland, and this man kicked this woman in his presence.

Do you see that man who has just been celebrating the centenary of his Church, of which John Wesley is the St. Paul? That man is a Methodist, and he kicked her in his presence. Do you see that lady and gentleman, in plain garb? They, too, have a grand memory, reaching away back to William Penn, who came here to Pennsylvania, and taught the world how peace and justice could clasp hands; and Mary Dyer, who gave up her life on Boston Common, and who died for a principle. (Cheers.) He is a Friend, and that woman was kicked in his presence.

Do you see that man, upon another plain, who knows it is better to have the peace of Christ than to quarrel about Christianity? He is a Unitarian; kicked in his presence also. Do you see that man, who believes in God and the brotherhood of the human race, and that He will ultimately clasp us all in a living embrace? That man kicked her in the presence of the whole popular Church of Philadelphia, and I ask them have they done their duty on this subject?

I pick up the papers, and I hear a great deal said about the running of the cars on Sunday. The day is sacred in Philadelphia, but man is vile. Where did he kick this woman? In the very streets over which colored men marched to the front, faithful to the country when others were faithless (applause)—who were rallying around the flag when Rebels were trampling it under feet; true to the country when she wanted a friend. Witness, now, that the sisters and mothers of these men can be kicked from the cars in our popular thoroughfares. (Applause.)

Friends, when that man kicked that woman, he kicked me. He kicked my child, and he kicked the wife and child of every colored man in Philadelphia. He kicked the wife, sister, and child of every colored man who went out to battle and to lay down his life for his country; and I am here to-night to protest against it. (Applause.)

Last summer I was here; it may have been the fourth of July; it does not matter, though. I was going up the street with my child, between five and six years of age. My friend Mr. Still was with me. He, living on Fifth street, thought the drivers would know him, and wait for us. I did not ask these drivers to take me in; I shall faint upon your paved streets before I ask such a favor. Do you think they would stop for us? Oh, no! They swept by us as if we were paupers.

The next day my child came to me and said: "I know why we can't ride in the cars; because we are colored!" No women feel this depravation so keenly as we do, and when my orphan child came home and told me that she had read the cruel, bitter lesson, I felt bad. And yet to-night, poor, ignorant, and trodden under foot as our people are, I would not change souls with the richest and proudest stockholder in Philadelphia. I would not change souls with a man who reproaches his God by despising His poor! (Applause.) Again, my friends, I do not feel that the colored people need despair; we only take our turn in the suffering world.

I do not demand social equality; I do not demand that you shall take us into your parlors, and make us companions of your wives and daughters, if they have no liking for us. All I ask is that you take your prejudices out of the way and give the colored man a chance to grow; give him a chance at the ballot-box. Why this idea of social equality? I don't know of any colored man that demands it. After all, this thing depends upon social affinities, customs, wealth, and habit, and in some cases on shoddy and petroleum. But there is a dread of blood degeneration.

Somehow I do not think I should like to stand before the world, with pale lips, dreading the bugbear of social equality; afraid of giving the colored man a chance, for fear that he might somehow outstrip me in the race of life. (Applause.) If I was in his place I would say, "I will give him all the chance I can; I will not press him down in the scale of life." I should feel that I was superior, because of a superior teaching. Look at slavery: has it not robbed us of our wives, children, and husbands; robbed us of our very complexion, and put some of the meanest kind of white blood in our veins? (Cheers.) And we have lived through it all, and come out of the war the very best characters down South. If we don't complain about it, what right has anybody else to do so? (Cheers.)

O friends! if there is any danger, you make your President and Congressmen; you make your own laws; if any man feels that the case is urgent, let him go before the Legislature and say to them:—"Honorable Sirs—We have a deep concern on our minds; it haunts us by day and comes over our dreams by night. We are so afraid that some colored man's uncle's aunt will marry some white man's cousin's aunt, and we want you to put a law upon the statute books that no white man shall marry a black woman unless he wants to." (Great laughter.) I think that they must necessarily be guided by their wishes. Some men have no other wants than those which are low and grovelling; they are like the men to whom the grasshopper is a burden; they are afraid of that which is high.

Justice is high, and liberty is high, and equal rights are high; and these men are afraid of that which is high, and putting their ears to the ground they hear the advancing tread of the negro, and would retard his coming. (Cheers.) Why you have a paper in this city called the *Age*. The better name for it would be to call it *Behind the Age*. Last spring it had a call for a Democratic meeting, and in the call it included all those who voted for a white man's Government. I have been taught that power of gravity gravitates in the strongest hands. What possibility is there that we should get to the head of the Government, or that the white race should stand trembling before us, or that eight thousand persons are going to get the upper hand of the nation?

He has dropped the rags of the plantation and put on the uniform of the nation. In the District of Columbia he has exchanged the fetters on his wrists for the ballot in his right hand. Mr. Johnson did not admire that very much, so he gave us a veto; he paid us a compliment, somehow, by supposing that we would come into the District for the purpose of giving a vote. If it is such a privilege to an American citizen, he will go where he can have the rights of a citizen.

The colored man is taxed in this country, he is drafted in war; and yet to-night I live in an American republic; I am a taxpayer. The Government may increase its taxes until it runs down every seam and fold of my dress, may tax the very bread I break to my orphan child; but it brings me back a rich compensation when it makes my child free in South Carolina, in Tennessee, and Alabama, and even in this city of Philadelphia when I want to ride in your cars.

Friends, this is the nation's hour for every heart and hand to build on justice as a rock, to trust in the truth, and never yield. With truth and justice clasping hands, we yet shall win the fight.


## SKATING PARKS.

WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL OF THE SEASON.
NOTE.—IF SNOW FALLS, IT WILL BE CLEARED OFF.
IF CLEAR, THE CARNIVAL WILL TAKE PLACE. IF STORMY, IT WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL MONDAY.
BY GENERAL REQUEST, A GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS PARK,

TO-NIGHT

During the Afternoon a grand display of SKATING by the best skaters in the United States
During the Evening a grand display of FIREWORKS, by Professor Jackson.
All persons on skates allowed on the ice.
All persons must pass through the office unmasked.
Admission, 50 cents. Subscribers, 25 cents.

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|---|---|
| F. Peale, | M. R. Albertson, |
| J. C. Sterling, | F. J. Ott, |
| S. Simes, | M. M. Murphy, |
| W. Rushton, | J. S. Borgenski, |
| T. S. Wood, | S. Fenn, |
| S. Morris, | C. H. Gillespie, |
| T. W. Marchment, | G. H. Barnes, |
| H. Almandinger, | F. C. Howell, |
| S. Marchment, | J. R. Wilkins, |
| R. J. Steen, | W. R. Tucker, |
| L. R. Koecker, | G. W. Palmer, |
| W. Hancocks, | J. H. Foster, |
| W. Jenkins, | J. Brandt, |
| W. A. Squire, | Dr. R. M. Townsend, |
| F. M. Caldwell, | J. H. Snides, |
| A. Fitler, | H. Davis, |
| C. Koons, | P. V. Weaver. |

NOTE.—Never finer ice skated on than the ice of yesterday. Our planes overcome warm weather. 1t*

"SKATING, MUSIC, AND FUN." There is Skating THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at the KEYSTONE PARK, THIRD and MORRIS. Illumination and Music in attendance. 1t*

## AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

THE PRETTIEST SIGHT EVER WITNESSED in this city was at the JACK AND GILL MATINEE, on Saturday last at the ARCH.
SECOND JACK AND GILL MATINEE, SATURDAY, February 2, at 2½ o'clock.
1t TAKE THE LITTLE FOLKS.

## FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable, Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., CHEMISTS,
1 28 mwf5 No. 724 MARKET Street.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.
8 4smw

## COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARDING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos. 29 and 31 South FRONT Street and Nos. 28 and 30 South WATER Street.
ALEXANDER HARDING,
HENRY C. WHITE.
Philadelphia, January 22, 1867. 1 23 12t

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE AND WELL-Lighted Rooms 25 by 80 feet; also, some smaller Rooms at No. 724 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 6t

## LOST.

LOST—IN A CHESNUT STREET CAR, A ROLL OF NOTES, about 20 or 25 dollars. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the Cashier at THIS OFFICE. 1 31 3t*

FINE PICTURES AT EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

Have on FREE EXHIBITION for a short time, Paul Weber's Greatest Work, "An American Forest."
Marshall's Portrait of Lincoln.
Mr. E. D. Lewis' New Picture, "Harper's Ferry After the War."
Bierstadt's $20,000 "Yo-Semite Valley."
New Productions of W. T. Richards, Hamilton, Moran.
NEW EUROPEAN PAINTINGS. 1 26 6t

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. 11 1 thstu

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO No. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, LIBRARY Street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

## CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL, No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $22; do. silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

## FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

THE FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S FURNITURE DEPOTS, N. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS, AND Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
Is the Largest, Cheapest, and Best Stock in the World!
Fashion, style, durability, finish, and cheapness all combined in their immense variety of CITY-MADE FURNITURE.
Before purchasing call and examine, and for a printed catalogue. 2 19 3p

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I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
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A. S. ROBINSON,
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ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
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LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

## AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street. 518

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PATRICK McNALLY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN McMENAMIN and JAMES MURRAY, executors of the estate of PATRICK McNALLY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, February 12, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 139 S. FIFTH Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM A. HUSBAND,
2 1 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of PATRICK McLOUGHLIN, Deceased.
MARY McLOUGHLIN, widow of the said decedent, has filed her petition, with appraisement of property selected to be retained under the Act of April 14, 1851, and Supplements, and the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, February 16, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto.
JOHN A. CLARK,
2 1 ftu 4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
CHRISTIANA FINNEY'S ESTATE, TRUST ESTATE OF THOMAS NEILL.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the final account of GEORGE B. REESE, trustee under the will of CHRISTIANA FINNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 5, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
1 25fmw5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

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DIRECTORS.

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Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

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Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS, $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
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This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
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"SANCTUARY," and "CHALLENGE,"
$4·00 each. Very fine.
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PIPER, NUT-CRACKERS, and others, at the lowest and most moderate prices.
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